New-York Daily Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Crampton and the Consuls Positively to be Dismissed.

Dispatches to Minister Dallas by the next Steamer.

Expected Orders to the British Fleet at the West Indies.

The Condition of Senator Sumner—Abatement of the Excitement—More Assaults Threatened—Voices from the People—Arrival of Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention—Buchanan Cheated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

I have fresh information to-day which satisfies me entirely that the Cabinet is a unit in the determination to dismiss Mr. CRAMPTON. The papers will be ready early next week. At the same time, a very conciliatory dispatch is to be addressed to Lord CLARENDON, probably putting the dismissal chiefly on the ground of CRAMPTON's personal complicity in violating our laws, instead of because the British Government having violated our sovereignty.

LATER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

Mr. CRAMPTON will receive his dismissal to-morrow; also the Consuls. Dispatches will go by the next steamer to Minister DALLAS announcing the fact. The President, upon the International question, would perhaps be satisfied with Lord CLARENDON's last dispatch, but on the other points he is so decided that Secretary MARCY's dispatch will be likely to cause a sensation in England.

It is believed that CRAMPTON has authority to give, and will give immediately on dismissal, such orders to the British Squadron at the West Indies as will be likely to lead to a sudden collision. The President contemplates a message to Congress on this subject to-morrow. President PIERCE will, doubtless, be glad of such an occurrence, to draw the minds of the country off from Kansas and the assassinations here.

Mr. SUMNER is still feverish, but no immediately serious symptoms are apparent.

The excitement is somewhat allayed to-day. It is evident that the advocates of brute force do not want to kick over more beehives at present. Our Northern friends are calmly indignant, and their opponents evidently believe HUNTINGTON MARSHALL, who tells them that they are arousing a storm which they cannot control. Several of our friends have received warning threats since Friday, but as they betray no fear, they are unmolested, and doubtless will remain so.

Rev. Dr. PIER preached a stirring sermon to-day on the downward tendencies of civilization at Washington. He referred to the three recent cases of ruffianism, and the fact that the perpetrators are now making our laws, as a fearful evidence of depravity, and urged the duty of the Church to exert its influence for reform, by its members refusing to associate with those who outrage society by lawless violence. He said, "It is a shame to countenance such men; and, if you are not ashamed of it, shame, shame upon you!"

It is publicly stated that Dr. PIER declined an invitation to dine yesterday at the house of a distinguished South Carolinian because BROOKS was informed that BROOKS was to be of the party.

Dr. SUMMERLAND also delivered an eloquent sermon in the same strain to which the President listened.

The Senate's Committee of Investigation have determined to ask power to send for and examine witnesses.

Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are arriving here in large numbers. The Michigan delegation, though instructed to go for BUCHANAN, is really for PIERCE. BUCHANAN is cheated, as the voting will show.

Depend upon it, arrangements are deemed now completed by PIERCE and DOUGLAS to throttle BUCHANAN, and PIERCE is quite confident. E

An Excursion Party in Danger.

THE STEAMER ROBERT L. STEVENS RUN INTO BY SCHOONER—THE STEAMER DISABLED.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, May 25—9 P. M.

The steamer *Robert L. Stevens*, while on an excursion to the fishing Banks to-day, was run into by a schooner, off Long Branch, about 5 P. M. The steamer is now drifting with the tide, her machinery being badly damaged. She has nearly 200 passengers on board. At dark she was about three miles off Long Branch, with signals of distress flying at half mast. The steam-tugs have been notified, and will probably go to her assistance.

Southern Mail.

RALEIGH, Sunday, May 25.

We have no mail to-day South of Mobile.

The Union on the Brooks Outrage.

From the Washington Union of Saturday.

As the attack was made by Mr. BROOKS when the Senate was not in session, and when the chamber is open to all persons, we presume that the place where it was made can have no bearing on the legal questions which may be involved. Whether Mr. SUMNER was at the time engaged in his public duties, and, if he was, whether that is a material circumstance in the case, are questions on which the Committees raised will report the facts and their opinions; and until such reports, we deem it premature to indulge in further remarks.

The Vote in the Senate on the Brooks Commission.

The votes having been collected, the President proceeded to canvass the ballots, and announced the result as follows:

Mr. Pearce received 38, Mr. Allen 30, Mr. Dodge 30, Mr. Geyer 30, Mr. Cass 15, Mr. Seward 12, Mr. Walker 12, Mr. Crittenden 9, Mr. Bell of Tennessee 8, Mr. Mallory 6, Mr. Clayton 4, Mr. Foot 4, Mr. Brodhead 3, Mr. Collamer 3, Mr. Thomson of New-Jersey 3, Mr. Toucey 3, Mr. Foster 3, Mr. Stuart 2, Mr. Toombs 2, Mr. Trumbull 2, Mr. Benjamin 1, Mr. Brown 1, Mr. Durkee 1, Mr. Evans 1, Mr. Fish 1, Mr. Hamlin 1, Mr. Slidell 1, Mr. Wilson 1.

The PRESIDENT—Messrs. CASS, ALLEN, DODGE, GEYER and PEARCE, having received a plurality of the votes cast, are elected members of the Committee.

Mr. CASS—I did not hear distinctly the announcement of the standing of the members of the Committee. If I am not the Chairman I shall serve, though I thought at first that I would not serve, and so intimated to Senators my desire not to be placed upon the Committee.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair will suggest that it has been the practice, in raising Special Committees, for the Committee to select the Chairman.

Mr. CASS—If the Committee will excuse me from that position, I shall participate in their deliberations, but I cannot serve as Chairman. The task would impose too much labor, and I am old.

THE PRESIDENT—The Senator has the least number of votes of the five gentlemen elected, so that he will not be Chairman according to the usual mode of designation.

I hoped that the Senators would all excuse me when I told them that I desired not to serve.

The balloting in the Committee, as stated on the Journal in their order: Messrs. Pearce, Allen, Dodge, Geyer and Cass.

Allusions were made in many City pulpits yesterday to the outrage on Senator SUMNER.

THE LATEST IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS

OTHER WAR MEETINGS.

LAWRENCE DESTROYED.

Hotel and Printing Office in Kansas City Demolished.

FREE-STATE MEN RALLYING AT TOPEKA.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 23.

The St. Louis Republican of this morning publishes a dispatch from Westport of the 21st, giving an account of an encounter on the road between Lecompton and Franklin. The correspondent of the Republican says: Mr. Cummings and Dr. Branson, while going from Lecompton to Franklin, were hailed by a party of Free-State men, who demanded their business and destination. Being answered, the commissioners of the party turned to his men, asking their opinion. They replied, "Charge's riders," and immediately fired on Cummings and Branson. Branson was wounded, when Cummings shot the leader of the party through the head, and the remainder fled.

A Free-State man wounded at Stanton's Bridge, on the 20th. Particulars not given.

It was reported at Kansas City that the inhabitants of Lawrence were preparing to evacuate the place, and had called upon Col. SUMNER to protect their property.

Sentinels had responded to the proclamation of Marshal DONALDSON, and gone to aid him against the people of Lawrence, that the towns of Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Douglass, and Atchison, were almost deserted.

A gentleman who arrived from Jefferson City yesterday informs the editor of the *Democrat* that a skirmish had been received from Lawrence stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, and a number of persons killed on both sides. He was unable to give particulars.

The *Democrat* has further information from Kickapoo, stating that a meeting had been held there at which it was resolved to lock the Kansas Hotel at Kansas City. It was understood to be owned by Missourianstic men, and so certain was its destruction considered, that families were moving out. The citizens of Kickapoo have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of General PONTIOT, and parties had gone in search of him.

H. P. CHOUTEAU, a writer for the *Democrat*, and Gen. DONIPHAN, while en route for St. Louis, from Leavenworth, were arrested at Parkville, Mo., on the charge of being Englishmen. They were detained until information could be received from Lecompton. Gov. SHANNON had been notified of their arrest; but at last accounts no reply had been received from him. The arrest was made on the 8th inst.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 24.

A dispatch from Brownville to the *Republican* says: "Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday. The hotel and printing-office in Kansas City were also demolished, but few lives were lost. Particulars are expected by telegraph to-night."

The correspondent of the *Democrat*, at Leavenworth, writes: "Since Marshal DONALDSON, REEDER, Lane and other leaders are absent, the Committee of Public Safety at Lawrence have determined to offer no resistance to the United States Marshal entering the city. Immediate measures were taken to hide all the arms and ammunitions in the town as soon as this determination was made known, and crowds of people commenced leaving.

It is said the Free-State men are gathering at Topeka, and will attack the invaders if they dare to execute their threats on Lawrence. Settlers at the Nemaha, recently from New-Haven, will send 100 men to aid them, and Manhattan about the same number.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

A telegraphic dispatch was received here to-day which states that a collision had taken place between the United States authorities and the Free-State men, by which the town of Lawrence was destroyed and a number of persons killed. It has caused the most intense excitement. I saw the President this evening, and he expresses some doubt as to its authenticity. One dispatch is dated Louisville, whereas it should come from St. Louis to be authentic.

Kansas News by the Mails.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN LAWRENCE.

The Chicago *Democratic Press*, of the 22d, has derived important intelligence from J. W. CLARK, Esq., who left Leavenworth last Saturday night. He represents Kansas Territory as in a terrible state of excitement, and says the rage of terror is complete. Armed companies from Missouri and other Southern States are prowling about the country in all directions, driving the Free-State settlers from their homes, and breathing vengeance upon all who dare to avow opinions contrary to their own.

Scores of writs for treason and other fabulous crimes are being issued, and with Gov. ROBINSON under arrest, Lawrence driven from the Territory, and Gen. LANE absent, the Free-State men have much to discourage and alarm them. An attack upon Lawrence is openly threatened, *and the Buffalo sees their determination to cross it to the ground and murder the inhabitants.* This fiery is made at this particular time, in order to prevent the Free-State men from putting in their crops, and thus exhaust their resources and drive them from the Territory.

The troops of the United States are there to enforce the laws of the Missouri Ruffian Legislature at the point of the bayonet, and by what means the dark clouds of civil war which now brood over that devoted Territory are to be dispelled, human foresight is at a loss to determine. The Northern States, after having been basely cheated out of their just rights, can scarcely be expected to look calmly upon the murder of their kinsmen upon the plains of Kansas by a horde of vagabonds.

THE REPUTATED ATTACK ON LAWRENCE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, (pro-slavery,) writing from Parkville, Mo., on the 16th, says:

Prepare for an awful shock. Hold a steady helm, or the old ship will be wrecked. Armed men are making into the territory. The destruction of Lawrence is meditated. Civil war is just upon us. Couriers just from Lawrence, say they have from 1,000 to 1,500 men, while they number from 500 to 1,000 around the place, and increasing fast. It is thought the destruction of the committee and evidence is one cause of the outbreak, or at the bottom. We pray the Almighty God to avert these dreadful evils. The most border leagues are at the head of this affair. It is expected to result in disunion. The ultras on both sides are dangerous men. Strike boldly for the Pro-Slavery cause, my country, and may God bless you. It is said the ladies of Lawrence are arming. The Platte City cannon, and many men have gone over; they have yet gone over from Parkville. It is not advised by the masses; most good citizens are against it.

THE CONDITION OF LAWRENCE FOR DEFENCE—THE LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE DRIVEN AWAY OR ARRESTED—THEY SAY NO AVERT WAR.

We extract the following from the Lawrence (May 16) Correspondence of the Chicago Democratic press:

The Lawrence of last November's siege is not the same Lawrence to-day. Governor, in whose integrity and capacity the people trusted, is first driven to go by questionable determination of his friends, and now a prisoner. LANE, in whose qualities as a field officer the people had confidence, is gone. REEDER, the presidential champion of the Free-State movement, and of an outraged people, is in a fugitive; glad thing from the machinations of the Border Ruffian Government, with Border Ruffianism, as many others of prominent and hitherto useful men have done. Lawrence, that impoverished by the drain upon her resources last Fall and Winter, and now prostrated by the absence of the men to whom she looked for counsel in the hour of peril, the citizens hold a public meeting, and appoint a committee of safety, with instructions to wait upon the Governor of the Territory, and inform him that there may be no misunderstanding, we wish to know what your demands upon this people are?

We say most truthfully and most earnestly that the Territory and every person acting under its laws, shall be protected, and every legal process against any individual or Lawrence, and if called upon, we are ready to serve as a posse in making these arrests.

We further require that there will not now, nor at any future time, be any resistance to Law, and we only await the opportunity to testify our fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

We desire to be law abiding and order loving citizens, and we ask that this community be protected by the constituted authorities."

Mr. COX returned to Mr. DONALDSON with this letter and came back at night. He said the Marshal would reply in the morning.

This letter was sent on Thursday forenoon, to Mr. DONALDSON, and on Thursday evening Messrs. W. R. ROBERTS, C. W. BABCOCK, and Stanley MILLER went up to Lecompton to obtain the Marshal's answer.

Mr. HUTCHINSON left Lawrence with a note to Col. SUMNER at the time the Committee left for Lecompton.

Mr. WHITNEY, a citizen of Lawrence, was dispatched by the people there last night, about midnight, and rode to Leavenworth in five hours—with a note to the Congressional Investigating Committee, asking them to use their exertions to induce Col. SUMNER to protect the city.

JOSIAH MILLER ARRESTED BY A MOB.

Mr. JOSIAH MILLER was one of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. DONALDSON for his reply to the note by the people of Lawrence. He went to Lecompton with his colleagues and saw the Marshal.

The purport of the Marshal's answer was that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence; that he regarded them as rebels and traitors, and that they should know his demands when he came.

When they were ready to return the Marshal gave them a written pass.

When the Committee were at a short distance from Lawrence, they were overtaken by an armed company of men, who ordered them to halt.

Their leader stepped up to Mr. MILLER and said: "I want you to go back with us."

Messrs. ROBERTS and BABCOCK wished to return with him, but the company compelled them to proceed to Lawrence.

When arrested Mr. MILLER showed them the Marshal's pass. The leader said he didn't care a damn about the Marshal, he must go with him. No writ of any kind was produced.

STILL MORE ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

Mr. JENKINS, a merchant of Lawrence, was arrested by a mob at Westport or Kansas City on Wednesday. Mr. JENKINS is a Free State man, but has never taken an active part in the movements of the squatter party. No warrant of course—for he was arrested in Missouri.

Mr. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom* was at Westport under arrest, at the latest dates. No warrant, of course, for he was arrested in Missouri.

A mob was in pursuit of Mr. G. P. LOWREY, Gov. REEDER's private secretary, but he escaped down the river in disguise.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, 2 P. M.—May 17, 1856.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

The Kickapoo *Pioneer* introduces the Marshal's proclamation with these complimentary words:

"He evidently is a man who has backbone, and furthermore, he evinces a determination to put the upstart traitors of Lawrence down. Like General JACKSON, he dared to take the responsibility upon himself, *when a mandkin Governor dared not do his simple duty.*

The postscript to the *Ki Ostwa* proclamation is in these words:

"☞ No liability for expenses will be incurred by the United States Government, until its expenses is obtained."

L. R. D., U. S. M.

After noticing a paragraph in which Mr. A. G. GREEN, the able associate editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, states that Mr. G. W. BROWN, who left Lawrence on the 13th, visited the murdered LOVEJOY's grave, the Kickapoo *Pioneer* makes these blood-thirsty comments:

"Oh, thou hollow-hearted, hypocritical, canting, whited sepulchre! Beware! *In Lovejoy's fate read the one in store for you*; unless the ballot and cord be resorted for your masters, *and ye be purified* BY FIRE, which you truly deserve."

EDITOR BROWN.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, (a violent Pro-Slavery paper,) writing from Westport, Mo., on the 16th inst., says:

"GEO. W. BROWN is now a prisoner here. He was taken up and detained, it being known that he was indicted by the U. S. District Court for treason and inciting rebellion. He was taken by COON MCGEE, "our Milt," with the assistance of his trusty negro man, who helped to take POMEROY last Fall. Although BROWN was leaded down with arms, and had a companion in the same fix, still he gave up without any resistance. The prisoner is the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, published at Lawrence, and has violated every section of the "act to punish offences against slave property." He will be taken immediately to Lecompton for trial. The necessary papers were brought by a deputy to-day.

THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

What the People of Massachusetts say about it.

MONSTER INDIGNATION MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 25.

An indignation meeting was held in Faneuil Hall last evening, composed of citizens irrespective of party. It was one of the largest gatherings that has assembled in this city for many years, thousands of people being unable to gain admittance.

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM B. SPOONER, Esq., who stated that it was not the demonstration of any political party, and he should be ashamed of our citizens should they seize upon such an occasion to manufacture political capital. The question is, "Shall our Representatives in Congress be allowed to express themselves in a strictly parliamentary manner, without being subjected to outrage?" [Shouts, "They shall," "they shall," from all parts of the Hall.]

Mr. SPOONER then read a list of officers:

For President—His Excellency Gov. GARDNER. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Then followed the names of forty Vice-Presidents, the most prominent of whom were Lieut.-Gov. Benchley, Hon. E. C. Baker, Hon Charles A. Phelps, Mayor Rice, Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Peleg W. Chandler, Ex-Gov. Boutwell, Hon. E. C. Hazewell, Amos A. Lawrence, J. W. Paige, Ezra Lincoln, Hon. David Warren, Drs. J. V. C. Smith and N. B. Shurtleff, Hon. Nathan Hale, Prof. C. C. Felton, Rev. Lyman Beecher, and Charles O. Rogers.

Secretaries—A. Lawrence, Charles Hale, and B. F. Russell.

The officers as announced were unanimously confirmed. The meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. ROLLIN H. NEALE.

REMARKS OF GOV. GARDNER.

Gov. GARDNER, on taking the Chair, said this was not a personal ovation. We come here as citizens of Massachusetts, simply and solely because a Senator of Massachusetts has been assaulted, with a grossness and brutality which history, until now, has never had written upon her pages. This was not a party meeting; if so, he would not, as Governor of Massachusetts, sanction it with his presence. [Cheers.] He would consider himself recreant to his duty were he not to meet on an occasion like this, with his friends, to give utterance to his sentiments. He referred to the occasion when Senator SUMNER last addressed the citizens of Boston, from this rostrum, against himself. (GARDNER.) who was then the candidate of an opposite party to that to which Mr. SUMNER belonged, and he thanked the Committee, who, by requesting him to preside on this occasion had given him an opportunity to rise superior to party prejudice. While Mr. SUMNER is in the Senate, he would do all in his power and ability to strengthen his arm and aid him in his official duties. [Renewed cheers.] In years gone by outrages have been committed in Congress, aye, even murder committed by its members, but this is the first time that a Senator has been struck down, in his seat, in the Senate Chamber. We now call upon Congress to expel the assailant from the Halls of Congress! [Cheers.] The Governor animadverted briefly upon the harsh invective and opprobrium that prevailed among all parties, which, to some extent, has engendered the bitter personal feelings between opposing political factions. [A few persons in the gallery, thinking this referred to Mr. SUMNER's late speech, commenced hissing, but were effectually drowned by repeated cheers, and Mr. GARDNER continued.] He said the question before us was, shall a Senator from Massachusetts be denied the indulgence in debate, and in the same manner, that sixty other Senators are allowed. The Governor then alluded to the Speech of Mr. SUMNER as being far less objectionable than many that have been made by others in the halls of Congress, and concluded by saying, that when the just and equitable rights of our Massachusetts Representatives were denied them, that he who would not rise in opposition to such proceedings is not worthy of the rights he enjoys. [Tremendous cheering.]

The President then introduced Judge ROCKWELL, who read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep grief and indignation of the brutal assault on our esteemed Senator, CHARLES SUMNER, for words spoken in debate, and of the cowardice shown in his person to the honor of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in this outrage we see new encroachments upon Freedom, new violations of State rights, and a common disregard of chivalrous principles, while in the conduct of such men as Senator CRITTENDEN we gladly recognize proofs of the fact, that in all sections of the country there are men of high honor, of pure principles, and of true patriotism.

Resolved, That this attack is to be rebuked, not only as a cowardly assault upon a defenceless man, but as a crime against the right of free speech and the dignity of a Free State.

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we deeply lament the disgrace which such acts cast upon our country and upon the cause of Republicanism throughout the world.

Resolved, That although sixty-eight Members of the National House of Representatives have voted that they think no inquiry respecting the outrage is necessary, still we feel confident that Congress will free itself from the same crime, by expelling the offender from the seat which he has defiled.

Resolved, That we regard every blow inflicted upon our Senator as a blow aimed at us; that in our estimation his wounds are honorable wounds; that as citizens of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, we pledge him here in Old Faneuil Hall, our sympathy and support in the fearless and independent discharge of his duty.

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN C. PARK.

Hon. JOHN C. PARK, in seconding the resolutions, said he came here entirely divested of party feelings, as a citizen of Boston. Every hour, by every railroad train and by telegraph, we receive tidings of spontaneous outbursts from all our neighboring cities, and the city of Boston, true to her cherished principles will not be backward in an expression of indignation at this great outrage. He claimed that the citizens of Boston were a law-loving people, a law-abiding people, and in proof of this assertion stated that it was but a few years previous to the day Mr. SUMNER was beaten down in so cowardly in the Senate Chamber, that the citizen soldiery of Massachusetts were displayed in force to show our adhesion to constituted law. [Sensation.] He denounced the attack upon our Senator as an unwarrantable exhibition of brute force. If free speech and free discussion are not to be granted, our forefathers landed at Plymouth Rock for no purpose; our fathers at Bunker Hill and South Carolina's fathers of Yorktown bled in vain. If free speech is to be beaten down, then WINDERM and CLAY and other patriots labored in vain. [Cheers.] From the time of the Reformation to the liberty (enslavement?) of [illegible] speech had been baptized in [illegible] precluded by saying that if [illegible] the hand [illegible] he will find that Massachusetts [illegible] ready to meet her and again [illegible] [Cheers.]

REMARKS OF HON. GEO. S. HILLARD.

Hon. GEO. S. HILLARD said he came to the meeting as a citizen of Boston, in the broadest acceptation of the term. The moral effect and significance of this meeting will be just in proportion as it is kept clear of party issues. Whatever differences there are not here, [laughter,] but the assault which we have met to condemn greatly exceeds in malignity all former ones. The principle that a man can resort to personal violence to redress a private wrong we all most emphatically repudiate. There is no palliation for the offence. The assault was not a hot-headed one, for he had at least one sun to set upon his wrath. The attack was cowardly in the extreme, and the act was that of an assassin. We come together to-night to express our sympathy with our now prostrate Senator. It is not that he is a member of any party, but that he is a representative of the State of Massachusetts, that we tender him our expressions of sympathy. In conclusion, he expressed his detestation of the act, and would calmly record his unqualified indignation against the outrageous proceeding. [Great applause.]

REMARKS OF HON. R. C. WATER.

Hon. R. C. WATER, President of the Senate of Massachusetts, was then introduced. He said: "Fellow-citizens of Boston, fellow citizens of Massachusetts—Of what do you complain? It is because Massachusetts has been stabbed through her Senator." He then referred, in indignant terms, to the assault, but counseled coolness and moderation, trusting upon the future that the right might triumph.

REMARKS OF HON. CHAS. A. PHELPS.

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS next addressed the audience, and made a spirited and truly New-England speech. In the course of his remarks he said he hoped the people of Massachusetts would teach the Federal Government that there is a Massachusetts as well as a Federal Government, and that she will have her rights. This was received with the most tremendous cheering.

REMARKS OF HON. SAMUEL H. WALLEY.

Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY, formerly member of Congress, was the next speaker. His remarks were highly appropriate, and were enthusiastically received. He concluded as follows:—"I believe that the blows which fell upon Mr. SUMNER will, in the results they will bring about, make us a more united and a more happy, because a more free people."

REMARKS OF COL. A. H. BENWICK.

Col. A. D. BENWICK was received with hearty cheers. He said he was prepared to make a clean breast of it. [Cheers.] Under the flag of our country floating over our National Capitol, a Senator of Massachusetts had been cloven down by a dastardly coward. He trusted that a voice would go forth from Faneuil Hall to-night that would shake the country from battlement to foundations. [Cheers.] He knew not what course others might take, but, as for him, give him liberty or give him death. [Enthusiastic applause.] He also quoted the remark of WEBSTER that there was a blow to give as well as to take, and said, "If it comes to that, fellow-citizens, I say, let it be war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." [Terrific cheers.] If the South wants to play at that game, let her remember that two can play at it. [Cheers, and cries of "That's it." The duty of the North is to arm to the teeth, and submit no more to such indignities as have been heaped upon her. [Repeated cheers, and cries of "Good, good."] He concluded by counseling firmness on our part, and when the time does come, the North would come out of the battle as she did in the times that tried men's souls, with victory perched upon her banners. His remarks throughout, were warmly indorsed by the immense audience.

Col. BENWICK was followed by JOHN A. ANDREW and PELEG W. CHANDLER, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and at 11 P. M. the meeting adjourned.

A number of ladies were present in the galleries.

Large delegations were in attendance from Charlestown, Roxbury, Cambridge, Chelsea, and other suburban towns.

IN THE CHURCHES.

Several of our clergy, to-day, made the recent outrage at Washington the subject of fervent prayer to the throne of grace to avert the dire evils which threaten our country.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE STUDENTS OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST, Mass., Friday, May 23.

An indignation meeting of the students of Amherst College was held last evening, in reference to the recent outrage on Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. The meeting was addressed by *President* STEARNS, *Prof.* HAVEN, Tutor GARDNER, and a number of the students. *Resolutions were unanimously adopted*, expressing indignation at the insult to Massachusetts and sympathy with Mr. SUMNER, in view of the dastardly outrage perpetrated upon him by Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT LOWELL.

LOWELL, Sunday, May 25.

A large meeting was held in this city, last night, expressive of the public feeling concerning the attack on Mr. SUMNER. Mayor HUNTINGTON presided, and speeches were made by Hon. HOMER RAZTLETT, S. P. ADAMS, Rev. E. B. FOSTER and others.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Sunday, May 25.

The popular demonstration at City Hall last evening, condemnatory of the assault on Mr. SUMNER, was largely attended. Hon. J. S. C. KNOWLTON presided. Speeches were made by Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, Dr. R. CUTLER, DWIGHT FOSTER, E. K. PAIGE-BONE and others, and resolutions denouncing the outrage and commending Mr. SUMNER's course in Congress were unanimously passed.

The Condition of Mr. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

Mr. SUMNER is still prostrated, but is not considered in danger. *He is overwhelmed with visitors.* It will probably be several days before he will be able to leave his room.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 25.

Our city was visited early last night with a deluge of rain, accompanied with lightning and heavy thunder.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

There is a violent storm South of Petersburg to-night.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ There was an immense congregation at the Plymouth Church last evening, to hear Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who had announced in the morning that his sermon would have reference to the present condition of the country. The outrage upon Senator SUMNER and the destruction of Lawrence were freely commented on in a most feeling and eloquent manner.

☞ On looking over Alderman HOFFMAN's address, (as reported pretty nearly verbatim,) made at the late May Queen Festival in Williamsburgh, we confess that the "politics" are not so apparent as we thought when listening across a crowded room. Wherefore, we incline to the opinion that Her Majesty was wise in withholding the knighthood which we said was his due. The speech reads well and was apropos.

Exchange at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Price Current, May 17.

Since the date of our previous report the market has continued to be well supplied with the remittances of bills. The demand has continued good, more particularly so for bills on England, since the decline noticed in our last, and the continued wish on the part of drawers to secure the rate of exchange. A further concession in favor of buyers may be noticed of ¼@¾ P cent for first class bills, the range of prices paid being from 9¾@9¾ and 9¾ P cent, for good and A 1 signatures, with occasional sales of fancy at a fraction more.

At the close of business yesterday, the very outside figure to be obtained was 9¾ P cent, the market closing somewhat dull. Quite a large amount of business has been done, more particularly, however, yesterday. Bills on France are dull of sale. The offerings are not very heavy, still they are somewhat beyond the existing inquiry. Quotations range from 5.18¾@5.18¾ for Bankers on Paris, francs. Small sums, however, dissed on Paris command 5.12½ P dollar. Northern bills, both at sight and at sight are very dull of sale. The amount offered 60 day drafts on New-York has fallen off considerably, and prices are lower. The very worst quality of terms, say Bankers' bills, with a discount of ¼ P cent., could not be obtained yesterday, while the best 3 days sight to-day commanded ¼@¾ P cent. discount, according to circumstances.

There is but little or no inquiry for Bills on Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc. Sight funds are lower, and in but very moderate request. The Banks still hold at ¾@¾, and sell but little. Out of doors the asking price yesterday was par, and we learn that some purchases were made at a discount, but could not learn particulars. The market closed very dull, and with every appearance of lower quotations. We quote Sterling Clear Bills at 9¾@9¾ cent; 9¾ @ cent; Bills, with bills of lading only, 9¾@9¾ cent, prem; France, 5.18¾@5.18¾ P dollar; New-York, Boston, &c. Sixty-day Drafts, ¼@¾ and 1¼ P cent. discount; Bankers' Drafts, ¼ cent. discount; Sight Checks, par @ ¼ P cent. prem. for Bankers' and Bank Checks; out-of-door rates nominal; Five-day Drafts, ¾ P cent. dis.

Death of Judge Hoar.

From the Boston Post.

Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS PRESCOTT HOAR died at his residence, in Cambridge, on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 79 years. Judge HOAR was born in Concord, Mass., on the 18th of January, 1778, and graduated at Harvard College in 1796. Soon after he was appointed by the Governor a captain's commission in the American Army, and joined the forces under the command of General HAMILTON, stationed at Oxford, Mass., where he remained in service for a short period. In the year 1801, he was appointed County Attorney for Middlesex County, and practiced as Judge of probate for Middlesex County, and performed the duties of the office until March last, a period of about fifty-five years. He was a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of the Commonwealth in 1820, and 1821, and also of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1853. He was elected a overseer of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College in 1824, which office he held until the new organization of the Board in 1865.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THE Article of the Constitutional, on the other side of the Pyrenees.—Affairs in Vascongada.—Espartero, and the Insurrection of July comes on the 24 of May in Madrid.—The National Celebration.—Glorious Deeds, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

Now is the time when the Press of Madrid and Paris begin to write and wrangle about what I have been talking to you for three months past—the insurrection of Spain for 1856.

Now is the time when the Press of Madrid and Madame Bonne, the authoress of General Espartero, about to make or unmake another Spanish revolution, are writing and publishing their memoirs, which are to be read from one end of Spain to the other, and which are to be commented upon in the Cortes, which is going to make or unmake another Spanish revolution, and which are to be read and commented upon in every Spanish household, and which are to be translated into every language of Europe, and which are to be read in every part of the world, and which are to be the standard authority for the future historian of Spain, and which are to be the text book of the Spanish people for the next twenty years to come, and which are to be the Bible of the Spanish Liberals, and which are to be the Koran of the Spanish Democrats, and which are to be the Talmud of the Spanish Jews, and which are to be the Gospel of the Spanish Protestants, and which are to be the Pope of the Spanish Catholics, and which are to be the Mahomet of the Spanish Mahometans, and which are to be the Sun, Moon and Stars of the Spanish Firmament, and which are to be the Alpha and Omega of the Spanish Alphabet, and which are to be the Adam and Eve of the Spanish Paradise, and which are to be the Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Diana, Apollo, Mercury, Vulcan, Pluto, Proserpine, Ceres, Bacchus, Cupid, Hebe, Vesta, Pan, Flora, Neptune, Ops, Saturn, Rhea, Janus, Terminus, Pomona, Vertumnus, Pales

☞ One of the mid-town commission advertisers is here pay quick dividend upon his ads. We know as well, and recommend to all the same enterprising advertising, whom they learn how money is to be made there.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Saturday Morning, May 24, 1856.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN: I notice in your issue of to-day (Friday) that my name was put on the call for an examination, before the Board of Supervisors, as one of the candidates for the office of Inspector of Pavements, and that I was not present to answer to the summons of the Board. I am not a candidate for the office, and was not aware that my name had been used. I am willing to stand a fair and impartial examination, and am ready to undergo the same at any time the Board may appoint. By inserting the above you will much oblige Yours truly,

W. K. DUNHAM, No. 676 Broadway.

Fires.

IN SOUTH STREET.

A fire occurred at No. 228 South-street, in the junk-store of O'BRIEN, COLLINS & Co., about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Damage about $150.

IN THIRD STREET.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the house of Dr. FURMAN, No. 36 Third-street. It was put out by the members of Engine Company No. 4 before much damage had been done. The fire appears to have originated from the range, setting fire to a large beam which runs through the kitchen wall. Capt. DILKE, in his report of the fire says, "The whole heating apparatus-range in this house are dangerously arranged, and in violation of the law regulating such matters."

IN MONROE STREET.

An alarm of fire for the Ninth District was created between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning, caused by the discovery of a fire under the platform at the rear cellar of the new steam engine in the saw mill of J. BRIDGE & Co., Nos. 295 and 297 Munroe-street. The flames were extinguished with but a trifling loss.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT ROBINSON CASE.

We published in the TIMES a few weeks since, a paragraph to the effect that a well-known citizen, "eminently connected with a financial institution, and formerly a high municipal officer in this City," had been defrauded out of a large sum of money by a notorious man about town, &c., aided by a young and pretty woman, who undertook to be his wife.

We refrained at that time from giving the names of the parties, preferring to await the legal investigation of the circumstances alluded to.

The matter has since been made public, and is now before the legal tribunals.

The following affidavit was a few days since made before Justice FLANDREAU at the Jefferson Market Police Court:

City and County of New-York, ss.

Cornelius W. Lawrence and William C. R. English, of said City, being duly sworn, say that there is an action in the Supreme Court of this State, wherein the said Cornelius W. Lawrence is the plaintiff, and William A. Brown is defendant; a judgment was rendered and entered in said Court against the said William A. Brown, on the 16th day of April, 1856, for the sum of $97.85; that on the 4th of May, 1856, the said William A. Brown, made an affidavit in the City of New-York, before Gerard Stuart, Esq., a Commissioner of Deeds, duly appointed and commissioned by the laws of the State, to take affidavits, which affidavit *was read in the Superior Court of the City of New-York*, and upon a motion to vacate the judgment and execution in said action, which motion was denied, and from his said affidavit it appears that the said William A. Brown did willfully and corruptly swear falsely to a material matter upon an oath legally administered to him.

WM. C. E. ENGLISH.
CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE.

Sworn before me this 8th day of May, 1856.

JAS. M. FLANDREAU, Police Justice.

A warrant for the arrest of Brown was issued, but he was not arrested until Saturday last. On being brought before Justice FLANDREAU a hearing was had. Several witnesses were examined, and a strong effort was made by the defense to impeach the character of Henry Tanner, one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The Court finally determined to hold Brown to answer the charge of perjury in the sum of $1,500. Mr. John S. Austin became security for Brown.

AN IMPOSTOR.

Never be so incharitable as to bestow alms on a street beggar. They are in nearly, if not in every, instance fraudulent impostors. Saturday afternoon officer Yoder U. of the Chief's office, arrested in Warren street a woman whom he found importuning the passers for aid. She had with her two small children. She was taken before Justice COMBES, to whom she gave her name as Hannah Hagan. On inquiry it was ascertained that she had only that morning returned from a six mos the incarceration on Blackwell's Island, *and that she had stolen the children from with her the better to excite public sympathy!* Hinerah was committed, and will again be sent to her old quarters on the Island.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

A German surgeon, named Christopher Schaffer, was brought before Justice BERGMAN, on Saturday, charged with forging a note for $600, and passing the same to Messrs. L. & E. Stiglitz, of Cliff-street, in payment for a case of mathematical instruments. The accused was committed.

Miscellaneous.

STABBING.

Lawrence Eddy was stabbed in the heart with a knife by John Baker. The affair took place about 12 o'clock Saturday night, at No. 29 Spruce-street, where both parties live. The wound inflicted was not dangerous.

RUN OVER.

Patrick Brennan, while driving a loaded coal cart through Thirteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, was thrown to the pavement, and one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over and badly crushed his foot. The accident was occasioned by Brennan's conveyance coming in contact with a grocer's wagon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of a laborer, named Thomas Finnegan, who was killed by the falling of a wall of No. 66 Greenwich-street. The deceased was employed in demolishing said building at the time of the fatal occurrence. He resided at No. 66 Mott-street.

The Poole Murder.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice STRONG.

MOTION TO CHANGE THE PLACE OF TRIAL OF LEWIS BAKER.

A motion was made on Saturday, by the District Attorney, to change the place of trial of Baker, from this to Suffolk County.

It was strongly urged by the District Attorney, and Attorney-General, that it was impossible to obtain a Jury in this City, and that a change of venue should be granted.

Messrs James T. Brady and H. F. Clark opposed the motion. They claimed that there was no insurmountable difficulty in obtaining jurors here; that if the venue were granted, the defendant, who is without means, would be unable to meet the expense necessary to secure the attendance of counsel and witnesses.

The motion is one of great importance, aside from its connection with Baker, from the fact, that never has the place of trial been changed, *on motion of the District Attorney*, and it is a question who her it can be done. The motion has always been made by the prisoner. The decision was reserved.

As this is a matter of much interest, we give the motion in full.

The People vs. Lewis Baker, James Turner, Patrick McLaughlin, Cornelius Linn, Charles Van Pelt, John Hyler.—The District-Attorney moved on the following papers, in Special Term, before Judge STRONG: Please to take notice, that the indictment against the above-named parties, for the murder of William Poole, by a writ of *certiorari*, allowed by Hon. James C. Roosevelt, May 5, 1856, under and by virtue of the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, has been removed from the Court of Over and Terminer into the Supreme Court, sitting in the first judicial district, and said writ and indictment returned to and filed with the Clerk of the said Supreme Court, *at his office, May 7, 1856.*

Yours, &c., &c., &c.

Upon reading the affidavit upon which the said indictment so removed and filed, and upon the original affidavits of the copies hereto annexed, I shall, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, prosecute that pleas in the County of New-York, move on the 24th day of May inst., A. D. 1856, before Hon. Selah B. Strong, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the chambers of the said Court, in the City of New-York, at 11 o'clock on the morning of that day, that the trial of said indictment against the several parties above named, be changed from the County of New-York, and the said indictment thereupon be carried down for trial at the next Circuit Court of the County of Suffolk, or for such action in regard to the premises and in distance aforesaid, as the said Justices of the Supreme Court may think fit.

Yours, &c., &c., &c. A. OAKEY HALL,
District Attorney for County of New-York.

To Lewis Baker, James Turner, Patrick McLaughlin, Charles Van Pelt, Cornelius Linn, John Hyler, and each of them.

And to James T. Brady, Horace F. Clarke, Daniel E. Sickles, and A. D. Russell, Esqs., of Counsel.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Stephen B. Cushing being duly sworn, deposes and says, that as Attorney-General of this State he attended upon the trial of Lewis Baker, indicted for murder, in the Court of Over and Terminer, in the City of New-York, for the term of April, 1856.

That the indictment was called on for trial by the people on the second Monday of April, and the proceedings in respect to a trial commenced by calling and challenging and swearing jurors. That the first panel of five hundred jurors, (after excuses to the Commissioner of Jurors and to the Court were given, and after about one half of the said panel had remaining upon it about one hundred jurors who answered. That of this number five jurors in chief were obtained, two were challenged peremptorily by the prisoner's counsel, and one was set aside by others upon a challenge to the favor by the people. That a new panel of five hundred jurors was then ordered and served after some delay of the Sheriff's names, upon which two hundred or thereabouts answered, and seven jurors in chief were obtained who were impartial, one of whom was excused by the Court because of religious objections to attending a Jury upon Saturday, the Sabbath. That fifty additional number of jurors was exhausted, and one more Juror became necessary. Whereupon an additional number of two hundred and fifty jurors were summoned, about seventy-five of whom were first examined before the twelfth Juror was obtained as before mentioned.

That of all the challenges only three were peremptory—the great majority of those which the prisoner exercised were, and were allowed by the Court.

That this deponent was present during the entire trial of said Baker, and heard all the evidence, arguments and instructions of the Court, and has examined the minutes of the stenographer who took down the same, and believes that the same contain the substance of the evidence, arguments and instructions of the Court, and that the same are correctly reported.

That in the opinion of this deponent a jury which is at once impartial and intelligent, cannot be obtained in the County of New-York.

A. OAKEY HALL.

Sworn this 5th day of May, 1856, before me.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the County of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the City and County of New-York, at the request of the District Attorney, do certify, that at the April term, 1856, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, twelve hundred and fifty Jurors were summoned for the purpose of trying an indictment against Lewis Baker for the murder of William Poole; about four hundred appeared, two hundred and twenty-two were set aside on challenges, having formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilty or innocence of the prisoner; three were peremptorily challenged by the prisoner, after passing the ordeal of principal challenges, and challenges for favor; twelve jurors were sworn in chief; the remaining jurors were discharged, or excused by the Court for various reasons, or were not drawn. there remaining in the ballot-box on the completion of the Jury about twenty ballots.

Given under my hand and the seal of Office of the said Court, this 7th day of May, in the year 1856.

HENRY VANDERVOORT.

Messrs. H. F. Clarke, James T. Brady and D. E. Sickles read affidavits opposed.

They contended, That the People cannot remove an indictment by a writ of Certiorari, (usually the defendant); and therefore the *co-citizens* should be quashed—referring to statute.

2. That if the certiorari be properly allowed the motion to change place of trial ought not to be granted because the defendant was poor, and could not employ counsel or get witnesses unless from the county.

3. That the fact of there having been two juries was evidence (until a failure to get a third was shown) that a fair and impartial jury could be had.

That this was a monstrous injustice to impose that the *People* should be put to the stock, when the defendant must have so strong a case that *one* jury could convict, and that the People had no right to change the place, only the prisoner.

5. That the practice of civil cases prevailed, and the people must show that convenients of witnesses should be consulted, or *perjury and pecuniary* show that excitement would prevail in trial.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, (by whom an Attorney-General Cushing,) contended, after the three gentlemen had severally quoted from the above points, with much eloquence and research:

1. That *by the code criminal* actions were defined, wherein people against whom party plaintiffs, and a party accused a party defendant. And in case one party pressed equal rights with another; so that if it was conceded a defendant could move for certiorari, a plaintiff could, unless plaintiff for bid.

2. That the statute did not forbid the people as plaintiffs (we have especially allow the defendant so to do. Mr. Hall illustrated the case of no possibility of getting a jury, and the defendant justified perhaps in taking all means to save his life, might object to move himself to carry the indictment down for trial somewhere. Then how monstrous the mischief if the people could not move.

3. That the statute did not forbid the people as plaintiffs to move, especially allow the defendant so to do. Mr. Hall illustrated the case of no possibility of getting a jury, and the defendant justified perhaps in taking all means to save his life, might object to move himself to carry the indictment down for trial somewhere. Then how monstrous the mischief if the people could not move.

4. That it was a fair and impartial *trial* (not a jury to be fair and impartial only) which the law gave as a right, and that to try one case and defer another, to continue, and defer, and then to try, was one fair trial; that the people could not be forced to go to trial the second time with only two or three sworn, and this was unfair to the people as well as prisoner. That the excitement operated on the jury *after* sworn quite as effectually as before. That this excitement only existed in this County, and not in another.

Mr. Hall objected to gleaning a jury as they gleaned men and women at the feast in Scriptures; it might be according to Gospel, but not to law; viz., the lame, the halt and blind—at least, those morally so.

5. That if defendant was a pauper to employ counsel, (and the best evidence that he was not poor was that his learned friends defended him,) or for witnesses for traveling, the State would provide both.

Judge STRONG was obliged to cut the argument short and leave it to look at the papers, and will give decision on the 9th of June. The prisoners who had been in Court were then remanded.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

IS A JUROR PRIVILEGED FROM ARREST?

Richards vs. Weatherwax.—This is a singular case. The defendant was ordered to appear, to be examined on proceedings supplementary to execution at the Court of Common Pleas. He did not appear, however, and an attachment was issued against him.

The defendant was also impannelled as a juror in the Supreme Court Circuit, but had not been drawn in any cause. On the adjournment of the Court, he, with the other jurors, discharged for the day. About three hours after this, when in his store, he was arrested on the above-mentioned attachment, for contempt in not appearing to be examined. He, however, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to discharge him, on the ground of his privilege during his continuance as a juror. The case was argued on Saturday, by C. N. Potter, Esq., for the plaintiff, and D. McMahon, Esq., for the defendant. No decision, however, was rendered. Should his Honor decide in favor of the moving party, it may perhaps render the situation of jurors less unpleasant to some than it is usually held to be.

NOTICE.

Some twenty-five Special Term motions were decided on Saturday by Hon. Justice DAVIES. The orders and opinions can be seen by applying to Mr. Dusenbury, Clerk at Special Term.

Decrees in these cases *must be settled before Saturday, the 31st inst.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge DALY.

Frederic W. Reimer and John A. Meeks vs. Andrew J. Cipriani, James Owens, John Kettleman and Sarah M. Van Buskirk.—The plaintiffs in this suit were merchants and copartners, doing business as importers of dry goods, in August, 1854, at No. 97 Pine-street, under the name and firm of Reimer & Meeks. The defendants pulled down the adjoining house, for the purpose of erecting a new building, and in so doing, it was alleged, committed various acts of trespass on the premises of complainants, and so injuring the said premises that they were unable to underlet for one year the basements and first floor of their store. Further, that owing to the partial demolition of their premises, and being in many places broken through—a large quantity of valuable goods were destroyed in a storm, amounting in value to $4,825. The complainants' claim for all damages and injury was for $16,000.

Owens and Kettleman answered that no negligence had been used; that the party wall was underpinned with consent of the plaintiffs, the defendant, Cipriani, being about to erect a new store, on which they were the builders; they further said that all due care was used; they denied the commission of any trespass, and that any dry goods were injured, or if injured, it was owing to carelessness on the part of the complainants. These defendants aver that they offered to repair the roof, but that the complainants would not let them. They did, however, as they state, put the roof into good repair, as far as the same was injured by tearing down the party wall.

The answer of Sarah M. Van Buskirk, the owner of the ground and premises, was a general denial of liability.

The case was seven days on trial. The Jury yesterday found a verdict for the plaintiffs. Damages against the defendant Cipriani, the owner of the new store erected, $8,600; against Owens & Kettleman, $600. The defendants were granted twenty days to make a case. The Court granted an allowance to the plaintiffs of $200. For the plaintiffs, S. P. Nash, counsel; Martin & Smith, attorneys. For Cipriani, in defence, Robinson & Emmet; for Owens & Kettleman, Francis B. Cutting and William Cutting. For Mrs. Van Buskirk, Lot C. Clark.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The Second Anniversary of this useful Association was celebrated Thursday evening in Dr. HOGARTH'S Church, Henry-street. The attendance, we regret to say, was meagre.

The President, A. A. SMITH, Esq., read the annual report, from which we gather the following particulars: It does not appear that the Society is in as prosperous condition, in some respects, as its friends could hope or have good reason to expect, only 150 new members having joined during the past eighteen months. During the Winter of 1854-5, two courses of lectures were given, but notwithstanding the best talent was secured to deliver these lectures, and generally the happy choice and treatment of subjects, there was a small attendance, and on the second course the Association incurred a loss of $60.

The lectures the past Winter were more successful, those of Mr. HALLORAN netting to the Society a silent sum of $1,000.

A course of lectures is now in progress, delivered by pastors of different Churches on every Saturday evening. The first of these was delivered April 5, by Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, who was followed by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. Messrs. GUION, BRADBURN and WOODRUFF. These, thus far, have been very well attended, and there is evidently an increasing interest in the community in the welfare of the Society. The regular meetings on the second Tuesday of each month are kept up, and at these 93 essays have been delivered by different members of the Society. The evening prayer meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month never have been largely attended, but these is no diminution in interest to note. The rooms of the society at the corner of Fulton and Concord streets are conveniently fitted up and have been open every evening in the week. More than all the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, the Librarian, Committee on Rooms, &c., the annual report of the Committee on Religious Meetings, of which Rev. Dr. HATFIELD is Chairman, is the most encouraging. It shows a variation from the average of attendance at the prayer meetings during the Winter of 1855-6 of but 2 per cent. The Library is not large, but still contains some 600 volumes of valuable books, presented by some of the leading publishers in this City, and during the present month the Library will be opened as a circulating Library. Many valuable and a few rare books are to be found here, besides files of standard periodicals and magazines, thirty volumes complete of the Missionary Herald, and complete files of the New-York Baptist Times, Tribune and Post from 1852.

Many young men habitually resort to these rooms to consult Commentaries and other help in the study of the Bible, preparatory to their attendance upon Bible classes or Sunday meetings; and thus it is subserving one of the ends for which it was designed.

The reading-room, which is free to all young men, now offers a welcome repast to Mercury, birds and appetite.

By preserving a rigid economy the Society is now unembarrassed, and the Treasury is gradually increasing, thus enabling the members to extend its influence for good.

The Mission Sunday School enterprise, initiated by this Society, has been relinquished to the Sunday School Union.

The report was quite lengthy and was as interesting as long. At the conclusion, remarks were made by Rev. Dr. MCCOSH, of New-York; Lieut. WHITEHOUSE, of the Navy, and Rev. Dr. HUNT, of Philadelphia, and with a benediction the anniversary exercises closed.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last there were 76 deaths in this city. Males, 43; females, 33; adults, 50; minors, 46.

Principal Diseases—Consumption, 11; scarlet fever, 9; debility, convulsions, heart disease, 5 each; congestion of the lungs, croup, dropsy in the head, inflammation of the bowels, do. kidneys, marasmus, 3 each.

Awful Effects of Mercury.

An old lady on Brooklyn Heights, hearing that Mercury was visible for a few nights in the southeast, went out without her shawl on, took a sight of it, got cold, and when she went to bed hadn't a tooth in her head.

☞ Capt. SMITH, of the Fourth Ward, disgusted with the slow operations of the "one man and a broom," whose business it is to clean the streets, has turned out a dozen laborers with the intention of finding bottom and removing the dirt in his district. Good luck to the Captain in his enterprise.

Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Joralemon-street, Saturday. Coroner REDFERN took charge of it.

A colored boy, named WEEKS, was drowned, on Saturday, by accidentally falling into a pond in the Ninth Ward. His body was recovered and an inquest was held.

A boy, six years of age, named JAMES CAMPBELL, was accidentally drowned in the dock near Catharine Ferry Slip, Brooklyn, Saturday night. His body was recovered yesterday, and delivered to his parents, *who reside in Howard's Court, off Main-street.*

Affray in a Porter-House.

On Thursday evening a fight took place in Haller's Saloon, E. D. of Brooklyn, in which the keeper of the house, his son, and half-a-dozen half-intoxicated persons, customers, were actively engaged. A party called there for "drinks," and it is alleged, insulted the daughter of the proprietor of the house, who was behind the bar; when the aggressor was knocked down by her brother, and the fight became general. The timely appearance of the Police, and the arrest of the principals, prevented a serious termination to the affray.

Three of the persons arrested were, on Friday, brought before Justice WEEKS, when they waived an examination, and gave bail to appear for trial in the Court of Sessions.

Two Young Men Missing.

On Tuesday last, two young men hired a boat at Penny Bridge, Brooklyn, and went out sailing on the bay, since which time they have not been seen. The boat was found in Gowanus Bay, on Friday, and it is supposed that both of the occupants were drowned. One was a son of Mr. MINTURN, of President-street, Brooklyn, and the other was named PAWLING, from Philadelphia, who was on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. EASTON, corner Clark and Willow streets.

Accident.

A man named Connelly was badly crushed in the machinery of the New-York Oil Manufacturing Company, at the foot of Vandyke-street, Brooklyn, Saturday.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 9, 12, 14, 18, 38, 44, 45, 47, 50, 81, 96, 102, 103.

☞ SAMUEL O. BELDEN, a member of the Brooklyn Bar, has been held to bail to answer a charge of misdemeanor, in buying a claim against Perrin S. BRADMARSH, for the purpose of bringing a suit therefor, in violation of the law prohibiting lawyers doing such things.

NEW-JERSEY.

Benefit.

Mr. SHARRIOT, the blind man who sells candies upon the Jersey City Ferry boats, had a benefit on Thursday evening, at Commercial Hall. It consisted of a musical entertainment, in which the performers were four graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind. Mr. SHARRIOT is a worthy man, and received considerable aid by this means.

The British Queen's Birthday.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Queen VICTORIA occurring on Saturday last, the British Mail steamship *Asia*, lying at her dock in Jersey City, was gaily trimmed with the flags of all nations. The British and French flags fluttered together at the main-royal-mast and the star spangled banner at the fore-royal mast. At noon a royal salute of 21 guns was fired from her deck.

Water.

The Hoboken Council Committee to whom was referred that portion of Mayor CLICKENER'S Message which refers to the subject of supplying Hoboken with water, reported at the last meeting it favor of the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the subject and recommend the most feasible plan for the introduction of water. Councilmen BAHN, BEUSE and WHITE were appointed such Committee, to which Mayor CLICKENER was added.

Hoboken Fire Department.

The Annual Report of JOHN W. VAN BOSKERCK, Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department, shows that, during the past year, the Department has been called out but six times; and the total loss of property by fire during the year was but $1,910. The two engines are in good condition; the Hook and Ladder truck needs some appurtenances, and the Hose Carts are out of order. There are in use 1,100 feet of hose. More hose is needed. Among the recommendations of the Chief, one is that a Board of Fire Wardens be appointed to investigate the causes of fires, and try and punish cases of dereliction of duty and disobedience of orders.

Bold Robbery.

The residence of CHARLES FINK, No. 89 Washington-street, was entered at noon on Friday by some thief, who made his way into the dining-room and stole some silver forks and spoons. Other articles of silver were in sight of the thief, but it is supposed he became alarmed by the approach of some person and fled.

Gunning.

The Hudson County Artillery, Capt. HEERMANS, will practice target-shooting at Fox Hill, in Hoboken, to-day.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer Judge OGDEN presiding, is engaged with the criminal calendar. Edward Perry has been convicted of burglary in entering a dwelling in Morris-street, in February last, and stealing articles worth $130 therefrom.

The Criminal and Civil Calendars will occupy the attention of the Court during next week.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Michael Clark, indicted for burglary, has been tried and convicted. James Riley, indicted for breaking into a house with intent to steal, was also convicted. Several civil cases of no public interest were disposed of during the past week.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent.

The following is our weekly report of failures, suspensions, assignments, &c.:

PHILIP KALEMAN & Co., San Francisco, Cal., wholesale dry goods house. The liabilities of P. K. & Co. amount to $170,000, $60,000 of which amount is due in California, and the balance in New-York and Europe. Their assets, according to their own statement, amount to $64,000. This is probably the largest dry goods failure which ever occurred in California.

H. S. KELLOGG, Indianapolis, Ind., assigned; no preferences.

ROUSSEAU & HOUGHTON of Troy, New-York, have effected a compromise, and go on with their business without interruption.

BROWNING & KREMP, Le Roy, New-York, failed and assigned.

J. E. BATES, Palmyra, New-York, suspended.

THOMAS DOUGLASS, Palmyra, New-York, failed and assigned.

J. W. & J. BARRY, Rondout, New-York, failed and assigned.

S. FRANK DUNPHIE, Fo——

DANIEL DUNSTERVILLE, Sunbury, Pa., failed, and assigned to sheriff.

J. G. GAYNOR, Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.

J. W. PURPLE & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended.

Messrs. H——, Cincinnati, O., failed and assigned.

Messrs. ——& Co., Chicago, Ill., failed and had to purchase from Messrs. Dalton, Georgia.

F. W. ZAHNISSER, West Lebanon, Ind., failed.

H. G. TAGGART, Fairmont, Forest county, and Judge ——, interested to the amount of $30,000, failed.

J. A. STOUT, Milford, Conn., failed and assigned.

WILLIAM CONFREY, Glen wood, Iowa; suspended.

JAMES JOHNSON, Trigonia, Ky.; suspended.

BRAINERD & MACOMBER, Boston, Mass.; suspended. Assets, $18,000; liabilities about $20,000; $12,000 secured.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD, grocer, New-York, suspended.

LEDERER & ——, Sandusky City, Ohio, suspended and assigned.

HENRY L. BUSHNYE, (late BUSHNYE & TRUE,) Rochester, Wis., sold out and goods attached.

L. D. CLARK, Boston, Mass., sold out and left the city.

Little Rock Slate Company, agency at Memphis, Tenn., is in trouble, and it is said has suspended.

There are rumors in town in regard to the suspension of a large hardware house in the Western part of the State, but they lack confirmation and therefore are not credited.

We learn that one or two failures have occurred in Scotland of houses having connections in this city. The names of the firms it is not advisable to give at present. They will probably be made public by the next steamer.

Cotton Circulars.

Per *Atlantic*.] NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1856.

The dull feeling that prevailed at the date of our last issue, per *Hermann*, on the 10th inst., continued the ensuing week up to the arrival of the *Asia*, on Friday morning, during which period the daily sales did not exceed 1,000 bales from stock. The decline by that packet being less than holders anticipated, a firmer feeling seemed resulting in a large business the following day at ¼c. improvement. On Wednesday of this week, the week ending by telegraph from Halifax the *Canada's* advices to 16th inst. These accounts of sales of 46,500 bales, closing steadier at the full prices of the previous week, with a firmer feeling at Manchester and prospectively easier markets for discounts, has given the trade here renewed strength—the sales on that day reaching 2,500 bales, of which one-half was in transit, at a small improvement. Although the market exhibited more tone, there was less disposition to purchase the next day, and the sales did not exceed 1,500 bales. The letters per *Canada* were received yesterday morning, since receipt of which the market has been less attended, and closed heavy at our previous quotations, with occasional sales ⅛c. off, with a business of 5,000 bales.

The rivers are now navigable, and likely to remain so for a month, as rains has fallen freely at the Southwest, and the Mississippi is kept in a good stage by rises above the mouth of the Ohio. Here, the opinion prevails that the receipts may continue steady for about a month, but that if so, they will entirely exhaust the crop, and the subsequent deliveries be less than in 1855. We know of no data on which such a theory can stand, as that would place the crop under 3,000,000, whereas in our estimates we put it at 3,500,000, and we have no doubt but that want of navigation can now prevent the receipts from reaching 3,500,000 bales. In that event, Great Britain will necessarily receive over 2,000,000 bales, as 40 to 50 cts. all prophets that our own mills will take 600,000 bales. As regards the crop which is now growing, we have only to say, that the accounts of its progress are uniformly favorable.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets, &c., Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, May 24—5 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Sales of 75 bbls. Pearls at 8½c. @ 8¾c. in bond.

COFFEE—Privately, the business is insignificant, and rates are unsettled. Sales 10½c. @ 11½c.; Laguayra, 10½c. @ 11½c.; and Maracaibo 11c. @ 11½c. At auction 2,000 bags were sold, 1,450 bags Rio, at 10¾c. @ 11c.

COPPER—Arrivals have been extensive, and would not bring as full prices. Factors are not pressing their supplies on the market, but to effect sales they must reduce their claims.

FEEDING AND MEALS—The market for bran and Wheat are Flour still favors factors, the immediate available supply being inadequate to the requirements of purchasers, who are operating with much spirit. The demand is active alike for home use and export. The sales since our last add an over 12,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$6 00	$6 00
Country	6 37½	6 50
Brandywine	6 37½	6 50
Favorite and Extra Ohio	6 50	6 62½
Indiana (of good Michigan	6 12½	6 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6	6 37½
Extra and Ohio	6 37½	6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 37½	6 50
Extra Ohio	6 50	6 62½
Extra Michigan	6 50	6 62½
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50	6 62½
Extra Ohio	6 75	6 87½
Family Brands	6 75	6 87½
Extra Genesee	7 00	7 12½
Extra Michigan	7 00	7 12½

Canadian is going better, the sales since our last having amounted to about 4,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at 6c. @ 6c. per bbl. Sweet for shipping, 6c. @ 6c. per bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and in request, at $4 62½ @ $4 68¾ for fine and superfine, per bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 12½ for Brandywine.

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, of about 700 boxes Sicily Lemons at $3 @ $3 50 per box.

Oranges at 50c. @ $1 50 @ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in lively request at strengthening prices. The supply of desirable lots is very moderate. Prices to-day are 2c. @ 3c. higher than at the close of last week, including 5,000 bushels Prime Canadian White at $1 60 @ $1 65; Southern do., $1 70 @ $1 75 for good, at $1 70 @ $1 74; Southern Red at $1 62½ @ $1 68; Western White, common, at $1 70; and Western Red at $1 61 @ $1 62½ per bushel. Rye is firmer. Barley and Oats are about the same. Corn is 1c. @ 2c. lower than at the close of last week. Business to-day was confined to a decline from last week's quotations of 1c. @ 2c. per bushel for unsound, heated and damp; 2c. @ 3c. for Mixed Southern; 3c. @ 4c. for Yellow do., and 3c. @ 4c. for White do., @ bushel.

LARD—Sales of Prime Kettle were sold at 8c. @ 8½c. @ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL states that there is no improvement in the market, and sales to any great extent are almost impracticable, except at a large reduction in prices. Sales have been made at 1c. @ 1½c. @ lb. lower than the quotations of last week. Business to-day was confined to a decline from last week's quotations of 1c. @ 1½c. @ lb. lower than the prices of dealers, who, for the most part, owing to the unsettled condition of the market, refuse to operate to any extent. A parcel of 2,000 Rio Grande, 3c. Castorina, &c., from Rio Janeiro, were sold at about 20½c., which is fully 1c. @ 2c. decline from the highest prices. The receipts still continue large both from Foreign ports, as well as from the interior, which is rapidly accumulating, in larger than for some time previous. Receipts for the week amount to 30,100 Hides from Foreign ports, as follows: 10,841 Buenos Ayres, @ Sucas; 10,150 Ox and Cow, and 150 Horse, from Rio Grande; 2,500 dry Ox, 4,084 Maracaibo, 2,125 do.; 948 Para, @ Ferro; 140 Carthagena; 217 Domingo; 108 San Juan; 68 Mexican, 27,856 Coastwise, making a total of 57,000 Ox and Cow Hides, and 150 Horse. Sales are 1,510 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ Ex. at 20c. 6 months usual selection; 500 dry Rio Grande, &c., 21 Ex. at 20½c. (supposed) 6 months usual selection; 1,000 dry California, 24 Ex. at 19c., 6 months usual selection; 500 dry Maracaibo, 20 Ex. at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,500 dry Texas, 18@20 Ex. at 16½c. @ 17c., 6 month, as they run; 500 dry Laguayra, 26 Ex. at 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry New-Orleans, 18 Ex. at 16½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry Western, 18½ Ex. at 16½c., 6 months usual selection; 1,000 dry Western, 18 Ex. at 16½c. @ 16¾c. 6 months usual selection; 1,200 dry Porto Cabello, 20 Ex. at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 800 dry Port au Platte, 18 Ex. at 16c. cash, less 4 ¥ cent., rejecting bad hides; 400 dry Southern, 16½c. at 16½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 100 dry Charleston, 18 Ex. at 16½c. cash, less 5 ¥ cent. rejecting bad hides; 1,500 wet salted California, 20 Ex. at 20½c. 6 months; 200 wet salted California Kip, 20 Ex. at 16c. cash, less 5 ¥ cent.; 1,000 dry salted Havana, 20 Ex. at private terms; 700 dry Sarmadilla, 26 Ex. at private terms. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Ambrose*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Mary Queen*, from Buenos Ayres, with 3,000 hides; the *Antelope*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides; the *Greenside*, from Orinoco, with 16,000 hides; the *Anna Brooks*, from Porto Cabello, with 8,000 hides; the *Pearl*, from Para Crop, with 8,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 180,000, as follows: 46,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 17,000 dry Rio Grande, 5,000 dry Orinoco, 18,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 6,000 dry Maracaibo, 4,000 dry Para, 3,000 dry Jamaica, 2,000 dry Carthagena, 2,000 dry Texas, 2,000 dry Mexican, 4,000 dry St. Domingo and Port au Platte, 14,000 dry West India, Southern, &c., 900 dry Honduras, 1,200 dry California, 100 dry Maracaibo, 940 dry Para, 2,000 salted California, 4,000 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 450 dry and salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse.

HOPS—32 bales were purchased at 6c. @ 9c. ₩ lb.

IRON—About 150 tons Scotch Pig brought $23 @ $23 50, usual terms, 4 mos.

LEAD—Unchanged in demand and value.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that no important change is noticeable in prices. The demand continues about equal to the receipts, leaving very little on hand at the end of each week. The demand for the manufactured article is good, while for the raw material it was never more languid than at present. It is the general belief that there is no more stock in the country of tanning than will be needed for consumption. A great portion of the excess in the receipts of Hides this year consists of those from Southern ports. The Hides usually named there have all been bought up by speculators and sent here, thus affording a better market than they could have found there. There will consequently be a great falling off in the number of Hides tanned in those parts, and tanners will have to look to New-York for their stocks of leather.

	Rosario.	Cal.
Receipts	40,000	12,500
Sales	37,500	6,500
Stock	14,000	6,000

Quotations: Oak-tanned Spanish sole, Light, 24c. @ 25c.; do. do. Middle, 23c. @ 24c., do. do. Heavy, 21c. @ 22c.; do. Spanish, good All Weights, 21c. @ 22c.; do. Hemlock Buenos Ayres, do., good light, 20c. @ 21c., do. do. Middle, 20½c. @ 21c., do. do. Heavy, 19½c. @ 20c., do. Orinoco, 21c. @ 22c. Light, 20c. @ 21c., do. do. Middle, 20½c. @ 21c., do. do. Heavy, 19½c. @ 20c., do. Slaughter, do., 20c. @ 21c., do. do. Poor do., 19c. @ 19½c.; do. Spanish, good, 20½c. @ 21c., on 6 months credit.

TIN—Pig is worth but little, for common, and at 38 for fancy ₩ lb. Supply very moderate; demand equally so.

WOOL—Sales of early fleeces for small lots, at steady rates. All that can be said.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is heavy and nominal, at $6 12½ @ $6 25 ₩ bbl. Resin is dull and may be had at 80c. @ 90c. for large, and 95c @ 97½c. for small lots.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of excellent character. Two years' experience in the Dry Goods trade. Would be willing to go to the country. Satisfactory reference given. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, who has been four years in the Dry Goods business, and is well acquainted with the city trade. Would be willing to go to the country. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

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[illegible] TIMES is published on the [illegible] every day at [illegible] Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Mail Subscribers. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Post Office.

[illegible] CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Post Office.

[illegible] Office, No. 102 Nassau-st, cor. of Spruce.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Subscribers are requested to hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they may be properly classified and arranged.

☞ The Collier's steamship *Sabine* is now due at Philadelphia with advices four days later than those brought up the last arrival. Nothing had been heard of her at Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock this morning.

Startling News from Kansas.

The news from Kansas which we publish this morning is of the most startling character. The war between the Free-State men and their enemies has commenced in very earnest. Lawrence has been attacked; its citizens have been slaughtered or driven from their homes, and the town has been destroyed. Such is the substance of a telegraphic dispatch received from St. Louis. It may or may not be true; but that the events that have lately taken place in the Territory, we have not been without forewarnings of this disastrous intelligence. Nevertheless, in the report that has reached us there are particulars which bear upon their face the stamp of unmitigated falsehood. We are told that two Pro-Slavery men, while traveling from Lecompton to Franklin, were hailed by a party of Free-State men who demanded their names and destination. This question was answered, whereupon the Free-State men immediately fired on the two. One was wounded, but the other, so the story goes, shot the leader of the party, *and the remainder fled.* The tale is too absurd to be credited for a moment. In the first place the source (the St. Louis *Republican*) is suspicious. That journal, throughout the whole of the Kansas difficulties, has taken a violent party side, and its correspondents have never scrupled at misstating facts. But there is other and more positive evidence that the account is incorrect; and we venture to assert that when the truth is known—if there be any foundation for the story at all—the parties to the transaction will be reversed. Our own advices from Kansas, as well as those published in other Northern journals, have established the fact that armed Pro-Slavery parties, during the last six weeks, have been prowling round Lawrence, exercising a surveillance over its citizens, questioning those who go out and come in, arresting those whom they saw fit, in defiance of all law, and in other ways displaying unchecked and odious villainy. It is in keeping with their antecedents that a gang of Missouri ruffians should murder or attempt to murder two citizens on their way from Lecompton to Franklin, but in times when they were most sorely pressed and most severely tried, the Free-State men have never even been accused of committing a similar outrage. We therefore cast from us this part of the story, as altogether too improbable for belief.

The intelligence in relation to the attack on Lawrence is of the briefest description. One dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* states that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, and that a number of persons had been killed on both sides. Another dispatch from Boonville to the *Republican* says simply, "Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday." The two accounts, so far corroborate each other, and a telegraphic dispatch received in Washington from Louisville, Ky., is to the same effect. We greatly fear that the news is true, or, at least, partially so. Wednesday was the day previously fixed upon by the ruffians for their attack, and though the citizens of Lawrence have declared over and over again that they would offer no resistance to the Federal authorities, the determined and vindictive hatred of their invaders is too well known for us to expect that this would deter them from their purpose. Their numbers were all greatly superior to those of the Free-State party, that the latter scarcely had a chance—as though they were fighting with savages instead of men of their own blood and country, their only hope was in flight, or if that was impossible, in selling their lives as dearly as they could.

The particulars of this event will be looked for with an interest rarely if ever felt by the people of the Free States. We know not yet who have fallen—who, for the first time since the Revolutionary struggle, are to be recorded in our country's history as martyrs to freedom. The first battle in Kansas has been fought; but let not the invaders, the abettors, or the instruments of this great wrong, fancy, in the insolence of power, that the free men of Kansas are to be subdued. The end has yet to come.

Crampton's Dismissal.

Our Washington Correspondent states positively that the British Minister will have his dismissal sent to him this day, and that the duke [illegible] Consuls will be served in the same way. We have other advices to the effect that the dismissal of the Minister would probably never reach us this week; but it would be idle to speculate on the effect of this measure until the motives of the dismissal, and the precise grounds on which it is made, have been published. Undoubtedly the dismissal of the Minister will create a considerable excitement in England, as the event does not appear to have been looked for; but there will be no serious cause for misunderstanding from a momentary suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments. The employment of new agents will doubtless be favorable to a speedier settlement of the recent questions which have so long disturbed the harmony of our relations with Great Britain.

The Apologists for Brutality.

There is but one grade below that of ruffianism, and that is held by those who volunteer to become its apologists. We have heard a great many men, of all ranks and classes, of all shades of political opinion and of personal temper, speak of the assault made upon Senator SUMNER by PRESTON S. BROOKS of South Carolina, and not one of them has failed to brand it as an outrage for which no palliation can be offered and for which no punishment could be too severe. It is reserved for members of the Northern Pro-Slavery Press to apologize for it. The Boston *Post*, edited by a Federal office-holder, contents himself with saying that "the act was *ill-advised* and *unfortunate*, as it will please nobody so much as the Black Republicans." This is the only ground upon which that paper is inclined to condemn this outrage. Under other circumstances, the plain meaning of his paragraph is, it would have been well enough, but inasmuch as it will react against its perpetrators and possibly embarrass their political projects, it is "ill-advised and unfortunate." The editor of the *Post* sacrifices his instincts as a gentleman and his sentiments of regard for the decencies of civilized society, to the malignity of political partisanship.

The Boston *Courier* is even more unjust because less ingenuous. It affects to condemn this act of brutalism,—for which it professes to "offer no palliation." And yet it proceeds to palliate it by asserting that "the speech of Mr. SUMNER was exceedingly insulting toward some gentlemen who sit with him upon the Senate floor." Even if this were true, the *Courier* has no right to urge it in such a connection as of necessity makes it an apology and excuse for the outrage. But it is not true. The *Courier* thus specifies the points of the speech on which it relies to sustain its charge:

"It was not in consonance with the sort of arguments which people expect to hear from United States Senators upon a grave question. They do not want flowery adjectives or far-fetched allusions to, or illustrations from Greece and Rome, to give them an opinion as to how they shall act with regard to a practical question which is now before them. When Mr. SUMNER compares Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, and Senator DOUGLAS, of Illinois, to Don Quixote and Sancho Pansa, assimilating one to the character of a crazy man and the other to that of a fool, he takes a ground which Massachusetts, in her dignity and her ability, never presented before."

We have yet to learn that "flowery adjectives" or classical allusions, however far-fetched they may be, can be tortured into personal insults. If every Senator who employs them is to be beaten over the head with impunity therefor, there would be few whole crowns, we suspect, in that distinguished body. And in likening various Senators to Don Quixote and Sancho PANZA, which so shocks the *Courier's* taste, Mr. SUMNER was speaking solely of their *political* conduct, and made not the remotest allusion to their personal character. He did not transcend in this particular the ordinary limits of Parliamentary courtesy. His speech was sarcastic and severe—but not upon the personal character of a single Senator. He criticized sharply and severely the *political* action and the political speeches of Senators—and this he had a perfect right to do. But he made no allusions to Mr. BUTLER, or to South Carolina, which anybody had any right to resent as personally offensive. Let any one compare his remarks, as published in the TIMES of Saturday, with those of DOUGLAS and MASON, in regard to their relative personality, and he will soon detect the hypocrisy of these blatant whinings about his severity. DOUGLAS, unable to answer the argument, imputes the basest motive for it he can conceive. "It is his object," says this pink of propriety, "to provoke some of us to kick him as we would *a dog* in the street, that he may get sympathy upon the just chastisement!" And he follows it up by charging Mr. SUMNER with intentional perjury, and finally, having exhausted his own stock, borrows epithets from the New-York organ of the "nigger drivers," and styles him and his associates in the Senate "negro worshippers." And Senator MASON, of Virginia,—the immediate representative of the first families, swelling with a sense of majestic superiority to his associates, and filled with the lofty courtesy which generally characterizes the self-styled chivalry, talks about the constitutional necessity of associating in the Senate Chamber with men whose touch he would elsewhere regard as pollution! MASON and DOUGLAS, scorning to associate with CHARLES SUMNER! A man infinitely superior to either of them in everything that constitutes the gentleman;—a man whose intellectual culture, moral uprightness, purity of personal character, and elevated social courtesy qualify him for a companionship to which, if fitness were the test, neither of these insolent pretenders would ever gain admission.

It is a little singular,—or would be so if the explanation were not at hand,—that the Boston *Post*, *Courier*, and kindred journals, systematically reserve their censure of personalities in debate, until they can make them a ground for attack upon Northern men. They are savage upon SUMNER, but have no word of reproach for DOUGLAS. They lick submissively any insolent hand that may be raised for Slavery, and are swift to denounce the faintest lisp on behalf of Freedom and its rights. Is it any wonder that, with such servile tools among us, the Slave Power should wield its lash and establish its domination over the freemen of the Northern States?

What the South thinks of the Washington Brutality.

We clip the following paragraphs from two Richmond, Virginia, papers. They carry their own comment:

From the Richmond Examiner.

PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES NO LESS RENOWNED THAN WAR.—Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, Senator from Massachusetts, whose reputation as a scholar rests chiefly upon a discourse on the foregoing text, seems bent upon illustrating his theory in his own person. He concludes a two days' discharge of scholarly platitudes and pedantic dullness by venting a filthy stream of billingsgate on heads hoary with age; answers insult from men who would afford him personal satisfaction with vulgar epithet; and when cased for cowardly vituperation, falls to the floor an inanimate lump of [illegible]

From the Richmond Whig.

A Good Deed.—As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator SUMNER, the notorious and fanatical Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and substantial cane. We are rejoiced at this. The only regret we feel is, that Mr. BROOKS did not employ a horsewhip or a cowhide upon his shoulders instead of a cane. *We trust the ball may be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next.*

The Admission of Kansas.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* does the paper the justice to copy our correction of its paragraph misrepresenting our views in regard to the admission of Kansas. But it accompanies this with an elaborate attempt to convict the TIMES of inconsistency in its course on this subject. It thus sums up its conclusions on the point:

"The position of the TIMES on this whole subject may be summed up as follows:

1. 'Upon its merits' Kansas ought not to be admitted with the Topeka Constitution.
2. On the whole, it ought to be admitted.
3. But it will not be admitted.
4. And in that event Senator DOUGLAS' bill, fix its admission, ought to pass."

This looks very formidable in the way of an accusation;—and *it is made to appear so by* the omission of the qualifying clauses which our article contained. The *Atlas and Argus* must be aware that the TIMES is not in the habit of "going it blind," either for or against any public measure;—that its uniform course is to state its sentiments upon any subject *pro* and *con*, and then to advise such action as in its judgment seems, under all the circumstances, to be expedient. Of course, this does not suit the "through-thick-and-thin" school of partisans on either side:—but it has the approbation of our own judgment and of the public common sense. We propose to repeat the summary of the *Atlas and Argus*, supplying what it would have given if justice and fairness had been its sole object; thus stated, the position of the TIMES would have been summed up substantially as follows:

1. [If the question could be decided] *upon its merits* [and without regard to consequences,] *Kansas ought not to be admitted with the Topeka Constitution.*
2. [But it is certain that its exclusion will involve far greater evils than can arise from the irregularities of its application; therefore] *on the whole* [and in view of these circumstances,] *it ought to be admitted.*
3. *But* [with a President and Senate ready to sacrifice the rights and liberties of the people of Kansas and of the Union to the interests of Slavery, it is evident that] *it will not be admitted.*
4. *And in that event, Senator* DOUGLAS' *bill for its admission* [or rather for framing a Constitution] *ought to pass*; [but not without such amendments as will give effectual security to the people of Kansas, against the renewed invasion of border ruffians, and relieve them from all obligation to acknowledge the authority of the sham Legislature of the Territory. But the question of admitting Kansas or not must be left for a future Congress to decide.]

This is the position of the TIMES; and if the *Atlas and Argus* will state it fairly, we are quite willing that it should comment upon it as it desires.

Boston on Brooks.

There was a tremendous meeting in the old Cradle of Liberty, in Boston, on Saturday night, to give vent to the popular indignation on the outrage upon Senator SUMNER. The meeting was worthy of the consecrated spot where it was held, and the most gratifying part of it was the fact that many of the prominent participators in it were the political opponents of Mr. SUMNER. Governor GARDNER presided, and made a manly speech on the occasion. But all is not Boston that is of Boston. The bully BROOKS received an ovation from certain Bostonians, as we learn from Washington, at the very time the meeting was held in Faneuil Hall. Colonel GREENE, of the Boston *Post*, Collector PEASLEE, of Boston, and the Massachusetts delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, honored Mr. BROOKS with a dinner on Saturday, and treated that chivalric gentleman like a hero. It is stated that after leaving the dinner table he threatened one of the Massachusetts members of Congress, and amiably intimated that he should have to kill three or four Massachusetts men. But Massachusetts men must be sadly degenerated if the threats of a bully can have any other effect than to make them more resolute in asserting and maintaining their rights.

A Service of Silver for Senator Sickles.

Senator SICKLES was presented with a Service of Silver on Saturday night, by the Police, which cost, it is stated, over a thousand dollars. It is a great satisfaction to know that the members of the Department can afford to make such splendid presents. The cause which elicited this magnificent exhibition of gratitude was the ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. SICKLES in defeating the will of the majority of the Legislature. So goes the world. While a Senator in Washington is knocked on the head for making a speech in defence of constitutional freedom, a Senator in New-York gets a costly testimonial for talking against time.

Unmitigated Irish.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes a biography of Bully BROOKS, from which it appears that he is of Milesian origin. "On his father's side he is Scotch-Irish," and on the maternal side, "unmitigated Irish."

New Political Map.

A very large and strikingly executed Map, has recently been published, for the purpose of exhibiting the geographical and political relations of *Freedom* and *Slavery* in this country. The relative extent of Territory held by each,—their respective population, &c., are very clearly and forcibly presented. The Territories as well as the States are included in the representation. It cannot fail to be an exceedingly useful "document" during the approaching Presidential Campaign. The maps can be procured in large quantities, of J. H. COLTON & Co., 172 William-street.

GEO. NOT GOV.—Our telegraphic Congressional report of Saturday was slightly in error in making it Governor instead of Grosvenor Bronson, who committed the assault on Postmaster-General HUBBARD a few years since.

☞ The United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, ELDRIDGE, for Liverpool, sailed at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

☞ The celebrated "COUTTS" who was over here with GAZZI and MARIO, is about—say the English papers—to marry a Mr. WARD. Judging from the unhappy lady's conduct we should say she needed a guardian more than a ward.

☞ At Sebastopol during the siege a cannon ball buried itself in the side of a hill, and a stream of water began to flow from the spot, which supplied the soldiers with water for the remainder of the season. This ball must have been shot from a *spring gun.*

[illegible]

Yesterday's fresh and [illegible] of "The Miller" was revived [illegible] and achieved a success equal to [illegible] production at Castle Garden [illegible] changes have taken place since that time. Castle Garden was then the monopolist [illegible] Academy of Music. It is now the reverse, [illegible] America, where the hand of [illegible] is extended to the half-repent [illegible] World. A young and thrill [illegible] BERTINI was then the Rosetta. He is now one of the most promising tenors in Europe. The jolly and vigorous GRAZIANI was the Miller. He has become the most attractive baritone in London. Only one imperishable monument of that epoch remains —MAX MARETZEK—who toys with the Fates, coquettes with Fortune, and mocks at Destiny, pretty much in the old way, and seems to grow healthy and robust on ordeals in general. We give below the casts at Castle Garden and at the Academy of Music:

	1854.	1854.
Count Walter..	Signor Colletti.	Signor Colletti.
Rodolph.....	Signor Beraldi.	Signor Bolcioni.
Frederika.....	Signora D'Ormy.	Signora D'Ormy.
Worm.....	Signor Muller.	Signor Muller.
Miller.....	Signor Graziani.	Signor Badiali
Luise Miller..	Donna Gomez.	Mme. La Grange
Laura.....	Avogadro.	Mme. Horra.

The most noticeable improvement in the present over the former cast, is in the *rôle* of the heroine,—now sustained by Mme. LA GRANGE. We are not sure that this lady does full justice to the composer,—the tender vein of the character being a little hardened by the thin, mechanical quality of her voice. But she is incomparably superior to the Spanish prima donna who preceded her, and, technically and dramatically, does everything that can be done for the music with all the intellectual grace which characterizes her performances. Signor BOLCIONI trod firmly in the footsteps of BENEDETTI, and sang more admirably than we have heard him sing this season,—especially in the grand aria, *Quando la sera* and the "Malediction." If this gentleman would endeavor to interpret the dramatic emotions of the character, he would add materially to its interest. BADIALI seemed determined to make up for the disappointment he caused the audience on Monday. The manly fire with which he gave *Sacra la scelta è d'un consorte* was in the highest degree superb, and the aria which follows "*Ah! fu giusto*" was equally admirable. Throughout the opera, indeed, this artist was great.

The minor *rôles* were well sustained, and the opera in every respect went with precision and excellent *ensemble*. The orchestra was unusually good, and afforded ample illustration of the pains bestowed on this revival by the indefatigable MAX MARETZEK.

"Martha" was repeated on Saturday night for the last time, but owing to the sudden and intense heat the audience was unusually scanty. The performance was excellent.

To-night "Luisa Miller" will be repeated for the second time. The season closes with the present week.

Bourcicault's New Drama.

One of those delightful and touching pictures of human nature which we sometimes see so truly and faithfully reflected on the mirror of the stage, and which sufficiently reward the play-goers for the endurance of much idle nonsense and empty show, was brought before us, at Burton's Theatre, on Saturday night. The artist—and well he deserves the title—who created and embodied the character, is Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, who is, at once, both author and actor. The creation of *Grimaldi* is a companion picture of the *Monsieur Mallet* of CHARLES MATHEWS the first, and the *Monsieur Jacques* of VESTRIS, for the late Mr. MORRIS BARNETT's was a copy, both of which it resembles in its mixture of grief and good humor, the pathetic and the comic, and in those nice touches of nature and feeling which bespeak the master hand, but which it far surpasses in *finesse* of coloring and in the dramatic skill and beauty with which the surrounding figures and incidents are grouped to bring out the main character of the piece. Mr. BOURCICAULT's conception of the character and situations is as felicitous and dramatic as his personation of the old man was vivid and truthful, and as the story of the play is, even as a simple story, a touching one, we give it with as much accuracy as our memory, after a delightful attention, will permit.

At the rising of the curtain, we are introduced into the luxurious apartment of *Miss Julia Wyndham*, a London favorite, starring at Nottingham. Around her flutter three officers of the guards, *Lord Shafton*, *Capt. Maltravers*, and *Mr. Selwyn Dawdle*. While inhaling the adulation of these patrons of the Provincial Drama, a poor old actor is announced, who creeps into the room, and obsequiously prostrates himself before the great star, before asking her to play for his benefit. The idea raises the scorn and derision of the company, and the half-indignant actress calls in a little beggar girl who is heard singing in the street, and jestingly tenders her services, as more appropriate for the occasion. The ballad-singer is questioned for the amusement of the company, and relates her vagrant life; her artless manner, her deep affection for her dog Snuff, and the tears that follow her relation of his death while protecting her from the brutal attack of a ruffian, exhibit a deep feeling which raises a powerful emotion in the old actor's heart, while the rest are only amused with her simplicity. Taking her in his arms, he turns to his haughty hostess and proclaims his intention to adopt the beggar girl, and declares that one day she shall play for his benefit. *Violet* is thus adopted by *Grimaldi*, but she is followed to his poverty-stricken home with deep interest by Lord SHAFTON, who had assisted her in her distress on a former occasion, and also by *Maltravers*, who turns out to be the ruffian that assaulted her and killed her dog when he flew to her protection.

A year elapses before we once more see *Violet*, who has lived under *Grimaldi's* roof, and profited by his tuition. A powerful affection has grown up between them; the old man adores his pupil, and stints himself to give her every comfort. *Lord Shafton* has now become passionately enamored of *Violet*, and spite of the precautions of *Grimaldi*, has won her heart. The day of *Violet's* first appearance arrives. The old actor has used every means to insure her success; the press has been sown with paragraphs; all the city is in the greatest excitement. *Lord Shafton*, dreading to lose her, and under orders to leave England for the Crimea, seeks *Violet*, and implores her to fly with him. The poor girl is struggling between her affection for her benefactor and her passion, when *Grimaldi* enters, and seeing the posture of affairs, he asks *Violet* to leave him alone with her lover. A scene of intense dramatic power ensues, when the old actor, working upon the generous impulses of the young nobleman, induces him to relinquish *Violet* and leave her forever. Rushing home to his barracks *Lord Shafton* plunges into a farewell orgy with his brother officers, and in his drunken bout confesses the sacrifice he has made. *Maltravers* derides his generous emotions, proclaims *Grimaldi* to be a mere speculator on *Violet's* charms, and advises *Shafton* to offer the old actor an annuity, and to *Violet* a passionate appeal. He extracts two letters from the drunken lover to this effect. By means of these letters *Maltravers* entraps *Violet* into a carriage and carries her off to an isolated house in the country, while *Grimaldi* believes that she has deserted him.

Confused and terrified, but believing herself to have been abducted by *Lord Shafton*, *Violet* is struck with horror when *Maltravers* presents himself to her in this lonely place. With the coolest atrocity he details to her how she has been entrapped, and how, believing as they dashed along, that the carriage which he drove was pursued, he had descended and blocked the road so as to precipitate his pursuers into a deep chalk-pit. *Violet* rises with indignant terror, but falls back in stupor. The tea supplied to her on her arrival had been drugged, and at the moment when she discovers her fearful position, and sees the dastardly resolution gleaming from the eyes of her persecutor, in spite of her struggles, she falls asleep and lies before him, in his power. But, at the moment when gloating over his success he is about to raise her to his arms, the window is dashed open and *Grimaldi*, accompanied by a brother actor, all bloody and torn, leap into the room. *Maltravers* is seized by the infuriate actor, he tries to escape, but a shot fired by *Grimaldi* brings him back. Then, under the threat of having his brains blown out, he is compelled to write a confession of his guilt. *Lord Shafton*, who has been a concealed witness of this scene, now advances, and taking the paper, confesses his participation in the affair, and as a reparation offers his hand in marriage to *Violet*.

In the fifth act we find *Violet* has appeared on the [illegible] stage, [illegible] her marriage with [illegible] Lord Shafton, [illegible] the Colonies, said is obliged to [illegible] his pretensions until he can obtain the forgiveness of his father, the Count of Beaumont. While enjoying private life on the grounds of the Duke and when every glass is elevated to drink *Violet's* health, the old Countess suddenly enters and stops the proceedings. She demands a private interview with *Violet*, and then asks if she is really her son's wife. The poor girl has promised not to divulge her marriage, and consequently, submits in silence to the insults heaped on her by the Countess. But at the moment when she is branded as an impostor, *Lord Shafton* suddenly appears and claims her as his wife. The Countess enraged is about to cast off her son and his actress-wife, when *Grimaldi* interferes, and in a private interview with the Countess informs her that he is a proscribed Italian noble, the *Duke of St. Elmo*, and by the laws of Naples, he can adopt a child and bequeath his title, he has therefore the power to ennoble *Violet*. The old Countess retorts that he is an impostor, for she had known the young Duke of St. Elmo thirty years before, when her first husband was Ambassador at Naples. *Grimaldi*, to his astonishment, recognizes an old love of his youth, and produces a portrait of the Countess, her love gift to him in years gone by. Forced to yield a reluctant consent to her son's marriage, the young couple are made happy and thus concludes the play.

Upon glancing over this rude outline it will be at once seen how effective a picture could be drawn out of such material, by one with such power of form, epigrammatic point of dialogue, and delicacy of finish as Mr. BOURCICAULT is acknowledged to possess. It is, perhaps, the best, certainly the most interesting of any of his productions; the interest being sustained in one unbroken chain, from the rising of the curtain to the setting thereof, without even one wearying link. The compliment of such eager and unflagging hang upon a piece as the audience exhibited on Saturday night, is a higher tribute than the most elaborate criticism or counterfeited applause could give. It is the tribute of nature, acknowledging its own features in the mirror of the stage.

Looking on it, as we do, as incomparably the best production we have had for many years on the stage, we have less hesitation in pointing out some blemishes which we conceive deteriorates from its completeness of excellence. The first and greatest, for it is all-pervading, is the introduction of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, as the young actress, in such a character as *Camille* in "Les Horaces," at once raising up the image of RACHEL and creating expectations of a power which she does not possess. This is particularly felt in the old Manse scene, where the situation admits of the highest passion, and the idea thus created begets an expectation of the development of intense tragic power which is disappointed. Miss ROBERTSON acts as a gentle, innocent girl would act in such a situation, not as a RACHEL. It is entirely too opposed to *Grimaldi's* own picture of her, who represents her innocence, by no means a virtue suited to *Camille*, as the secret of her success. Miss ROBERTSON does not need to borrow the fame of a name. She possesses an individuality, as original and peculiar to herself as it is beautiful and refined, and by introducing her in a character in keeping with that individuality, such as *Ophelia*, a tenderer interest would be given to the piece. There is another defect at the close of the fourth act in the wounded and apparently dying scene of *Grimaldi*, which is evidently introduced as a pictorial climax, but which is entirely outside the action, and makes an anti-climax of the action of the fifth act. Indeed the author himself appeared to feel this, and his apologetic speech reminded us of Sir WALTER SCOTT's foot note in *Ivanhoe*, extenuating the revivification of Athelstane. There are some minor titular mistakes, such as the styling the wife of Lord Arthur Shafton, Viscountess Shafton, and the Duchess of Gloucester, Countess of Gloucester. A party at the Duke of Devonshire's would hardly be astounded at a Countess' presentation to the Queen, as the aristocratic assemblage on Mr. BURTON's boards appeared to be. These are, however, but spots, which it needs the critic microscope to descry. Take it all in all, it is the best piece of the day. In these times, in which the French drama is a museum in which every author feels himself free to take a cast of its gems, every new piece is viewed with eager suspicion, and there are passages which wear a look of "The First Night," and other French "dramas," but this appears to us a really fresh and original piece—original, certainly, in its construction and dialogue—and gives to us the cheering conviction that the good age of comedies is not yet gone.

In watching Mr. BOURCICAULT's performance of *Grimaldi*, we were strengthened in the conviction that all really fine acting, every genuine inspiration, must be the product of spontaneous feeling, of individual nature directed by the mimetic art. The only way an actor can identify himself with the character he performs—and without this acting is worthless—is by confining himself to the class of dramatic persons to whom his genius gives affinity. In such characters as *Grimaldi*, requiring not passion or force, but delicacy of delineation and exquisite network of detail, Mr. BOURCICAULT's genius finds affinity. There is a quietness and ease in his performance, and a smoothness and finish now rarely seen, and so strong is the feeling he throws into the character that more than once the assumed emotion appeared to derive reality from actual experience. In that most trying part of acting, the momentous transition from gayety to sadness, and from sorrow back to cheerfulness, and the mixture of grotesqueness with dignity, Mr. BOURCICAULT, especially at the close of the second act, was inimitable. His imitation of RACHEL's celebrated "*Rome l'antique abîtt de mon ressentiment*," &c., was most amusing. There is, however, one defect, in an occasional appealing look to the audience, as if he recognized them, and was watching the effect produced. This may arise from want of confidence; if so, he need want it no more.

The young actress *Violet* found, of course, a charming representative in Miss ROBERTSON, who is a diamond edition of every artistic excellence. What a beautiful little bird of the forest is she with a soft blue-bird eye, bright at one moment with an arch but delicate boldness, at the next shy and sad and softened,—at one moment breaking into a wild, joyous note, at the next into one of plaintiff sweetness, and then with light leap hopping twittering to another bough. A little ingot full of life and light, she is so poetical, buoyant and elastic that the most fastidious intellect is captivated by her inexhaustible grace, the most unsophisticated youth is enraptured with her antelope springs of mirth. When she revels in sweet fancies she is bounding as Cerito; when she dwells on them, she is graceful as Esmeralda. Nothing could exceed the poetic pathos with which she seized on the little golden opportunity offered her in the song of "Poor Dog Tray," and we doubt whether the softest airs of more pretending song could have thrilled the heart with more mingled melancholy and rapture. The defect, as we have pointed out, was in placing her in a position creating promise beyond her power. She is like woman's own weapon, the needle, a thing of no force, and can achieve no giant work, but like it in matter of detail, of quick invention, of nice adjustment, and ready through superficial execution, prompt, delicate and sparkling. Her range is circumscribed, but within it she is like a fairy within a ring, a thing of exquisite grace and power.

We have not room to say more than that the Company did their duty, Mrs. HUGHES being particularly excellent, and that the play was a delight.

BOURCICAULT's new piece, "The Life of an Actress," will be repeated to-night, for the second time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE's play of the "Twelfth Night" will be given to-night. Several benefits take place here during the week, beginning with Mrs. STEPHENS' to-morrow night, and ending with Mrs. HOEY's on Saturday.

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COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With the privilege of buying it, a double two-story house about 40 feet square: Egyptian marble mantels, all the rooms just finished papering with the best and most tasty French imported hangings, the first and second floor halls over nine feet in width (and running through from front to rear) are covered in oak panel; a kitchen (with servant's room over) in a separate building on the rear, having a rain water cistern attached thereto; a well of most excellent water on the premises, which never fails, and abundance of fruit and flowers. The garden is all prepared for this Summer, well manured and partly planted; fine pasture grounds, sufficient for cows, &c., and a large carriage house and stable suitable for several horses on the premises, situated one mile from the New-Hamburg Depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There is on the premises a small two-story building, detached from the main building about fifty feet, suitable for a gymnasium, &c.; a post-office within a few yards of the house, supplied with a daily mail, by which the morning papers from New-York are received by 10 A. M. Churches, schools, stores and markets around in the immediate vicinity. The roads are generally in fine order, and the number of persons from the City residing there during Summer makes this place a most desirable residence for persons connected with New-York. A steamboat for passengers runs daily to and from New-York; a freight steamer twice a week to and fro, besides railroad trains many times a day. The property has been fitted up within the last few days for a family who are disappointed in removing thither, and will be let on reasonable terms and immediate possession given. Apply near the premises to Mr. PETER M. JONES, Carpenter, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, one mile from New-Hamburg Railroad Depôt, by omnibus, or of Mr. W. C. H. WADDELL, No. 24 William-st., room No. 3, New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Pleasantly situated near a depôt, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, with one-half acre of land, or more if desired. The garden is planted. The house is new, and contains a thirteen rooms, and is a desirable place for a person wishing easy access to the City. For particulars apply to J. BONNEL, No. 24½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT YONKERS—For the Summer, viz.: from 1st June to 1st November, located a short distance from the Railroad depôt, pleasantly situated, with shade trees, garden, fine river view, front and rear piazzas, ten rooms, besides bath-tubs, closets and cellar, good well of water, &c. The house is two stories and basement, lot 75 by 200 feet; the furniture, house and grounds in good order. Apply at No. 123 Water-st., New-York, up-stairs.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; is fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. TIFFANY, No. 54 Liberty-st., second story.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th-av., 50 feet front; four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers and any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 46th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

FINE SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET.—A number of superior offices, suitable for bankers and others, in suites connected by folding doors, and with separate entrances, in the upper part of the new marble-front building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine-st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET—At Bath, L. I., Stabling, &c., will be let at very low prices. Apply to Mrs. WANZER, Bath, or ARCHD. YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, N. Y.

LARGE BANKING ROOM TO LET—Suitable for a bank or large Insurance Company, or might be divided to suit two Companies, in the new marble-front building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine-st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Of House No. 165 Beaver-st., consisting of two rooms, three bedrooms, and rear basement. Rent $240 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The two-story frame cottage, with six lots of ground, situated on Lafayette-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., convenient to two city railroads, in the city of Brooklyn. The house has all the modern improvements; the grounds are under cultivation, and all planted. Also, carriage-house and stable. The whole will be leased on a moderate rate, to a desirable tenant. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of Messrs. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and 5 on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. N. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEWLY-ERECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—Situated at Newtown, L. I., near the Railroad Depôt; the houses are just completed in handsome style, with baths, ranges, marble mantels, &c., have abundance of garden room, are in a healthy location and convenient to the City. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL LORD, Newtown, L. I.

TWO-STORY COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE TO LET—No. 25 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession 1st of June. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 30 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

PART OF STORE TO LET—No. 140½ Nassau-st., suitable for newspaper or periodical depôt, or for an office or counting-room.

STORE TO LET—No. 426 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and fixtures for sale cheap, is now occupied as a hat store. Apply to A. B. MILLER, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement of Nassau Bank.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 109 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 49 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A small family of four persons wish to secure part of a house, (the second floor and part of the third preferred) in the Ninth or one of the adjoining Wards preferred—at a rate not exceeding $300 per annum.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 157 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 79 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red ashilion of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Shamokin Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals. WILLIAM H. PEARSON, No. 62 Washington, corner Perkins-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6,000 CASH AND OTHERS—Wanted for the current of heavy cash business, Brooklyn, best location for a first-class Dry Goods store, by a gentleman of long mercantile experience in New-York and Brooklyn, for whom a first-class opening is desirable. Address, with real name, Box 1,000 Brooklyn Post-Office. Any one having any business they want done, I would be glad to do it for them for a reasonable compensation.

WM. S. AUSTIN.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS—CHANDLER'S PATENT WRISTBAND.—Great improvement. Two Wristbands combined in one, to be used alternately. It is simple but ingenious in formation. Its advantages are, additional neatness, convenience and economy, which must insure general adoption. Patented in United States, England and France. The Patentee will entertain proposals to form a Company for its special manufacture, or he will dispose of a part interest in it. Address H. K. CHANDLER, Astor House, New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSES FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago jobbing and importing Houses with lease of store, in the best business location, to be sold on accommodating terms for cash, or approved paper, as the owner wishes to retire from business. This is a rare chance for some clerk capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 16 Cliff-st.

$10,000 WILL PURCHASE A legitimate and profitable business, by which $6,000 per profit has been and more may be realized annually. It now enjoys an established reputation upon many of the first-class business houses South and West of about five years' standing. It is an equipment in railroad furniture of a meritorious character, and especially patronized. Address or inquire of Mr. CHARLES LEHART, Railroad Journal Office, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

$5,000.—ANY PERSON—Having this amount to invest in a straightforward cash business of long standing and well established, that possible risk (always having the amount in his own hands and often double the amount) may hear of a good opening by addressing a line to HAYWOOD, Times Office, for two days. N. B.—The business is strictly for cash, and for eight years in one of the principal streets of the City.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A gentleman of respectability is required as partner in an agreeable business: the duties of which would be very light; the investment will be necessary, ($1,000 being sufficient) for fixtures and alterations. None but principals will apply for particulars to E. P. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 18 Chambers-st., between 1 and 4 P. M.

TO DRUGGISTS.—For sale in Brooklyn, a small Drug Store, established about 18 months, in a good neighborhood. Terms low; rent moderate. Reason for selling, Proprietor's going to England. Location Clermont-av., one door from Park-av.

$350.—PARTNER WANTED.—A party, owning one-half interest in an old-established, light, genteel manufacturing business, would like to dispose of the same. The business is done for cash, and entirely wholesale. The business is located down town. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 54 Nassau-st.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 34 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANO-FORTES—BOARDMAN & GRAY'S celebrated Pianos, with DOLOE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT and PATENT DOUBLEGATED SOUNDING-BOARDS. The beautiful Attachment can be put out of tune. Sole agents for New-York and Brooklyn, H. E. SANDFORD, Musical Repository, No. 23 Court-st., Brooklyn, where all the newest music of the day may be obtained.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Patent first premium pianos, to be had with these or our matchless Upright, Necham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $40 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—HORACE WATERS & SON & BEADBURYS, No. 481 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch overstrung, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

REMOVAL—COOK & BROTHER have removed their piano and music store to No. 463 Broadway, one door above Grand-st. A fine assortment of Haines Bros. celebrated pianos, for sale and to let. Music and musical instruments of all kinds. New music published every week.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED OBLIQUE SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 342 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 228d-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to Bacon & Raven, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

JAMES VAN BIJBER HAS REMOVED His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR AND WARRANTED PIANO-FORTES, very low; seven octave, $200; three second-hand, in good order. AMBLER & CO., No. 382 Bowery.

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NOT EXPLOSIVE.
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IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities. They adopt the purchase by the KEROSENE OIL, and:

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The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical, Carcel, Solar, and Lard Oil, Camphene, Wood's Patent Lamps, or to any ornamental Vase, Candlesticks and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at $1 per gallon, affording double the amount of light to be obtained from Rapeseed Oil, at $1 83; or from Sperm Oil, at $2 25.

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EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

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COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent.
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BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's Depôt, No. 80 Water-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, NEAR CHESTER, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The undersigned respectfully informs the new as well as the former patrons of the above hotel that, having leased the hotel and farm at the lake, the house is now thoroughly renovated and open for the reception of visitors throughout the warm season. Families wishing a home in the country where they can truly enjoy themselves, can be suited by addressing as above. to GEORGE MELLON. Stages run daily to connect with New-York and Erie Railroad at Chester. City reference, SOLOMON CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

DANIEL KELLY,
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FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooly's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $6 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. Reference, C. HADDEN, No. 33 Chambers-st.; WM. PRESSAU, No. 127 Greenwich-st.
DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is a most powerful remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangements of the liver, pimples, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee. Each bottle will be labeled with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper, as protection against imposition. For sale by the manufacturers, and by

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A family physician, containing plain and practical directions for the treatment of all diseases, with the causes of the same, and the symptoms by which they may be known, with a treatise on Marriage, Pregnancy, Nursing, Children, &c. &c. This is a book that every man, woman and child should have in their possession, and, as has often been said, is worth to its fortunate possessor a thousand times its cost. It is intended to be the friend of the married, and those who contemplate entering the married state, and such as have domestic troubles and wish to be free from them. It

Mew-York Daily Times, Monday, May 26, 1856.